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AND
Bloomsburg Democrat.
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Bloomsburg Directory.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

M. RUPERT, dealer in stoves & tinware, Rupert block, Main st. west of Market. vl-n43

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves and tinware Main street, above court house. vl-n43

CLOTHING, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Main st., 2d door above American House. vl-n43

M. MORRIS, Merchant Tailor corner of Centre and Main st., over Miller's store. v3-n33

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

P. LUTZ, Druggist and Apothecary. Main st., below the Post Office. vl-n43

BOYER BROS., Druggists and Apothecaries, Brower's block Main st. vl-n43

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

HENRY ZUPPINGER, Watches, Spectacles & Jewelry &c., Main Street near West st. v3-n15

E. SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the American house. vl-43

LOUIS BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron sts. vl-43

CATHCART, Watch and Clock Maker, Market street, below Main. vl-n43

BOOTS AND SHOES.

M. BROWN, Boot and Shoemaker, Centre street, rear of Robbins & Eyer's Store. vl-n43

DAVID BETZ, Boot and Shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market. vl-43

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, East Bloomsburg. vl-n43

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House. vl-n43

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, Exchange Block over Webb's book store v3-n15

DR. B. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth extracted without pain: Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church, vl-n49

H. IKELER, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d door in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel." v3-n1

G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel." v4-n3

DR. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main st., below Market. vl-n43

DR. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, south side Main street, below Market. vl-n43

C. RUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician Market street, above Main. vl-n43

B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main street. v2-n20

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

MRS. PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, opposite Episcopal Church, Main st, vl-n43

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramsey building Main street, vl-n43

MISS A. D. WEBB, Fancy Goods, Notions, Books, and Stationery, Exchange Block, Main street. vl-n43

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market. vl-n44

MRS. E. KLINE, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main street below Market. vl-n43

MRS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' Cloaks and Dress Patterns, southeast corner Main and West sts. vl-n43

THE MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below American House, vl-n43

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

COLUMBIA HOTEL, by B. Stehner, Main s above Court House. vln

FORKS HOTEL, by T. Bent, Taylor, east end of Main street. vl-n

WIDMYER & JACOBY, Confectionery, Bakery and Oyster Saloon, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block, Main street, vl-n43

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

C. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

B. SEESHOLTZ, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c., corner Main and Iron streets. v3-n33

A. BECKLEY, Boot and Shoe store, books & stationery, Main st., below Market. vl-n43

JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc., Main st., below Iron vl-n

MENDENHALL, General Stock of Merchandise and Lumber, corner of Main street and Berwick road. vl-n43

FOX & WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block. vl-n43

C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main st., above Court House. vl-n43

J. BROWER, Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., corner Main st. and Court House alley. vl-n43

ROBBINS & EYER, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., cor. Main and Centre sts. vl-n43

K. GIRTON, Groceries & Provisions, Main Street below Market. vl-n44

K. EYER, Groceries and General Merchandise, Main st., above West. vl-43

MCKELVY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, &c., S. E. cor. Main and Market sts. vl-n43

B. MILLER & SON, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, Notions, etc., Exchange Block, Main st. vl-n43

MISCELLANEOUS.

WITMAN, Marble Works, one door below Post Office, Main Street, vl-n43

BLOOMSBURG LUMBER CO., manufacturers and dealers in Lumber of all kinds; Planing Mill near the railroad. vln46

FOSTER, Glue Maker, and White and Fancy Tanner, Scottown. vln47

M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness maker, Shive's Block Main Street. v3n16

W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

B. BIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod. n2v19

J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st. vl-43

W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three story brick, Main Street, west of Market st. vln49

ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's Store, Main st. vl-43

S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Chemberlin's alley, rear of American House. vln43

JOHN A. FUNSTON & CO., mutual and cash plans fire Insurance companies, Brower's Building, Main Street. vl-n43

JACOB DIEFFENBACH, Broom Factory, Orders left at his residence or at Miller & Son's store promptly filled. Best green Western brush used. vl-n43

JAMES CADMAN, Cabinetmaker and Chairmaker; rooms Main street bel. Iron. v3-n24

W. SAMPLE & Co., Machinists, East Bloomsburg, near Lack. R. R. Castings made at short notice. Machinery made and repaired. v2-n23

R. H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms vl-n43

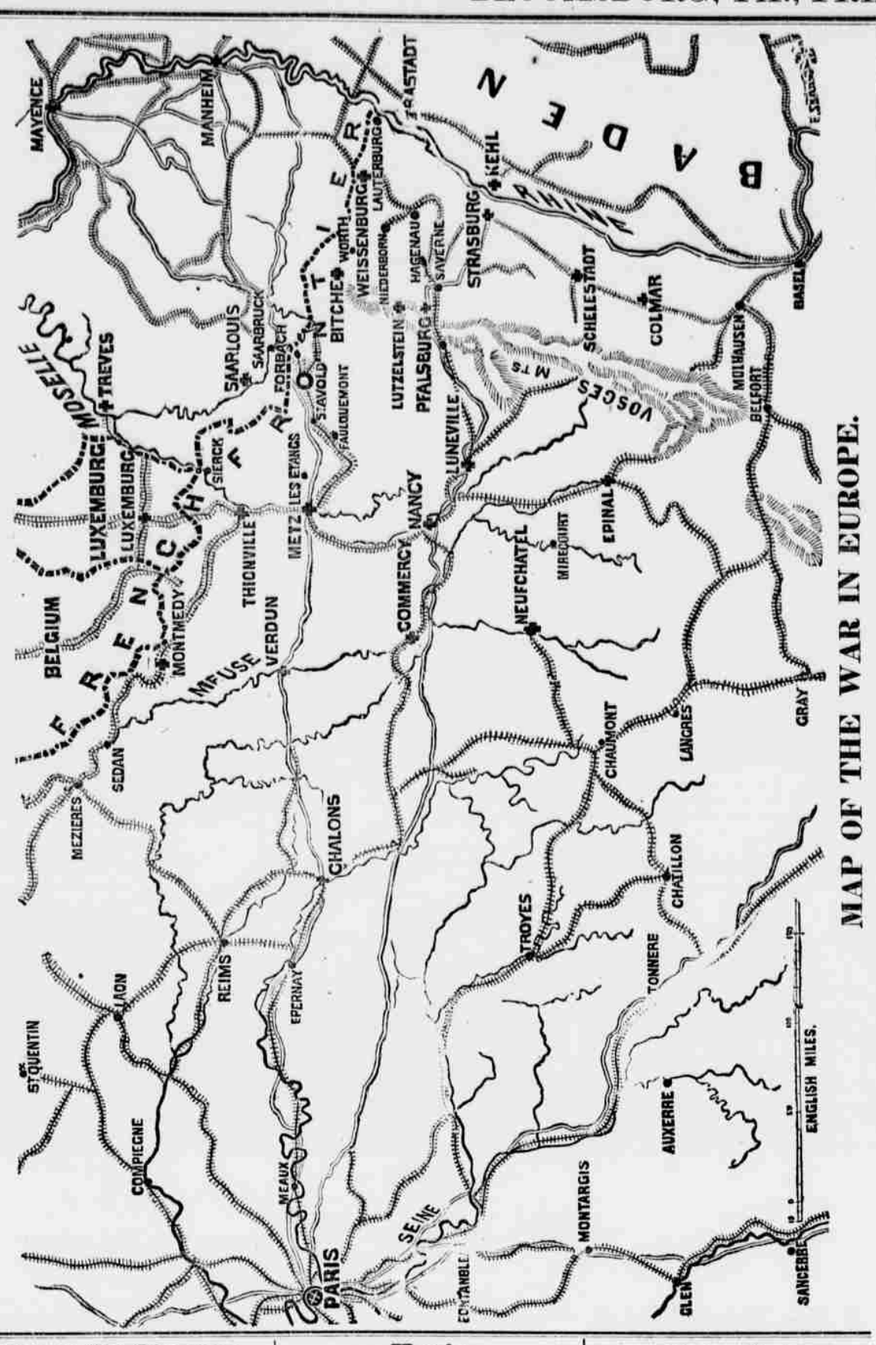
SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road, vl-n46

PEACOCK Notary Public, northeast corner Main and Market st. vl-n43

N BABB, dealer in furniture, trunks, cedar willow ware, near the Forks Hotel. v4-n15

Buck Horn.

G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise, first store in south end of town. v2-n15



MAP OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Orangeville Directory.

A. & E. W. COLEMAN, Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing goods, Main St., next door to the Brick Hotel. vl-n47

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine. vl-n47

BOWER & HERRING, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber and general Merchandise, Main st. vl-n47

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by Rohr M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine st., vl-n47

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel vl-n47

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street. vl-n47

H. & C. KELCHNER, Blacksmiths, on Mill Street, near Pine. vl-n47

L. EDWARDS, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., first door above M'Henry's Hotel. vl-n29

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine. vl-n47

J. M. HARMAN, Saddle and Harness maker, Main st., opposite Frame Church. v2n11

SCHUYLER & LOW, Iron founders, Machinists, and Manufacturers of plows, Mill St. vl-n4

MILES A. WILLIAMS & Co., Tanners and Manufacturers of leather, Mill Street. vl-n47

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle. Main St. v2n5.

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine vln49

Catawissa.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St. Robbins' Building. v2-n18

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician Second St., below Main. v2-n18

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street vl-n12

J. B. KISTLER, "Cattawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets. v2n18

L. KEILER, Billard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice Cream in season Main St. v2n12

M. M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise Dry Goods, Groceries &c. v2-n18

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbauder Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street. v2n12

S. D. RINARD, dealer in Stoves and Tin-ware, Main Street. v2n12

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St, v2n12

Light Street.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House. vln49

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, vln46

J. J. LEISER, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Office at Keller's Hotel. v2n27

PETER ENT, dealer in Dry Goods Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., Main Street. vln45

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches. vln46

Espy.

B. F. REIGHARD & BRO., dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and general Merchandise. v2n11

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C.S. Fowler, Proprietor. v2n46

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manufactory. Shop on Main Street opposite the Steam Mill. v2n4

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufactory. v2n11

WIDMYER & JACOBY
EXCHANGE BLOCK, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
are agents for the sale of "Brockway's" justly celebrated Cream and old stock Ales, which they will sell as cheap as country brewed ales; whole and half barrels constantly on hand. This ale is brewed by William E. Brockway, 319 to 325 East Eleventh Street, New York City.
Bloomsburg, June 10, 1870-1.

NOTICE.
All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the Estate of Jacob Eyer, deceased, are hereby notified to settle their accounts at once, otherwise they will be collected according to law.
S. H. MILLER,
Bloomsburg, May 6, 1870-tf Administrator

Hotels.

THE ESPY HOTEL.
ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
The undersigned would inform the travelling public that he has taken the above named establishment and thoroughly refitted the same for the perfect convenience of his guests. His larder will be stocked with the best the market affords. The choicest liquors, wines and cigars always to be found in his bar.
WILLIAM PETTIT,
Apr.23,69-tf Espy, Pa.

BRICK HOTEL,
ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
ROHR M'HENRY, Proprietor.
This well known House, having been put in thorough repair, is now open to the travelling public. The bar is stocked with the choicest liquors and cigars, and the table will be, at all times, supplied with the delicacies of the season. No pains will be spared to insure the comfort of guests.
Orangeville, dec. 10,'69-tf.

MONTOUR HOUSE
RUPERT, PA.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Proprietor,
This House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of guests. No pains will be spared to ensure the perfect comfort of the travelers. The Proprietor solicits a share of public patronage. The bar will be stocked at all times with fine liquors and cigars. marll'70-tf.

BENTON HOTEL.
W. F. PIATT, Proprietor,
BENTON, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
This well known House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of visitors. No pains have been spared to ensure the perfect comfort of guests. The proprietor also runs a Stage from the Hotel to Bloomsburg and intermediate points on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. [may5'70-tf

Stoves and Tinware.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.
ISAIAH HAGENBUCH,
Main Street one door above E. Mendenhall's Store.
A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.
Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.
Tin work of all kinds wholesale and retail. A call is requested.
Apr.9,69-tf

STOVES AND TINWARE.
A. M. RUPERT
announces to his friends and customers that he continues the above business at his old place on MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.
Customers can be accomodated with
FANCY STOVES
of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.
25 DOZEN MILK-PANS
on hand for sale.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
CLARK M. BROWN,
CENTRE STREET, ADJOINING THE STORE OF ROBBINS & EYER.
A full and complete assortment of ready made boots and shoes for men, women and children just received and for sale at reasonable rates. Varieties to suit all classes of customers. The best of work done at short notice, as heretofore. Give him a call. [apr8'70-tf.

DENTISTRY.
H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,
Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.
Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side,
Bloomsburg, Jan.31,'68tf

BARGAINS—BARGAINS.
QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.
SAVE YOUR MONEY,
Go to
HENRY YOST,
East Bloomsburg Pa., for all kinds of the best home and city made
FURNITURE.
Prices reasonable and the best work done.
jly5'70-tf

Choice Poetry.

Who Was Kissed?

As Annie was carrying the baby one day,
Tossing aloft the lump of inanity,
Dear to its father and mother no doubt—
To the rest of the world a mere lump of humanity—
Sam came along, and was thinking then, may be,
Full as much of Annie as she of the baby.

"Just look at the baby," cried Ann, in a flutter,
Giving the locks round her fingers a twirl;
"If I was a man I know that I couldn't
Be keeping my hands off a dear little girl."
And Sam gave a wink, as if to say "May be,
Of the girls I'd rather hug you than the baby!"

"Now kiss it," she cried, still hugging it closer,
"It's mouth like the roses the honey bee sips!"
Sam stooped to obey, and as hands came together,
There chanced to arise a confusion of lips!
And, as it occurred, it might have been, may be,
That each got a kiss, Sam, Ann, and the baby!

It's hard to tell what just then was the matter,
For the baby was the only one innocent there;
And Annie flushed up like a full blown peony,
And Samuel turned red to the roots of his hair;
So the question is this—you can answer it, may be,
Did Annie kiss Sam, or did both kiss the baby?

Miscellaneous.

LOVELY WOMAN.

How she makes "Up"—The Mysteries of Shape and Complexion—Hair, Cotton and Cosmetics—Belladonna, Arsenic and Anti-Bilious Pills.

Notwithstanding the intimate association of men and women since the day when Adam and Eve founded a colony on a fruitful little tract of pre-empted land in County Eden, Palestine, the one sex has ever been a mystery to the other. Sympathizing with women, and understanding them on most points, there has still remained certain subtleties of character which we, as men, have totally failed to comprehend. Study them as we may—and most every man is studious in this matter, if in no other—their inner natures still remain a mystery. It would take too much time and space to particularize, but we will mention a few curious points of difference between the sexes. Two couples, each composed of man and woman, passing on the street, the eyes of the man will invariably be found to first rest upon the woman approaching. First glance to see if he knows her. Second, if she is pretty, and if she is, the glance is tolerably sure of being extended to a continuous stare. He may, if the lady is not particularly handsome, take in, with a sort of contemptuous stare, her male escort. Singularly enough, the observer will notice a surprising agreement of male and female tastes in this particular. The ladies will be found to look at each other, instead of at the gentlemen.

Men who write average novels—tales of the trials and tribulations of two fond creatures finally made happy by the inevitable marriage—always exhaust themselves in making inventory of the personal charms of the heroine. The air, hair, eyes, mouth, complexion feet and hands of the angel are elaborately eulogized, with the view of making the reader fall desperately in love with the ideal divinity. Alabaster, sapphire, ruby, peach-bloom, ambrosia and other precious similies are elaborately and lavishly expended in the work of portraying the personal beauty of the precious she, whose troubles are to be wept over, and who is to be triumphantly steered, at last, through all the dangers that environ true love into the heaven of matrimony. When a woman writes a novel—and a great many do—we observe again a singular coincidence with masculine propensities, from which we might infer that they are as much in love with themselves as we are. *She* also, like the male animal who harrows up our souls exhausts her descriptive powers in gloating over the beauties of the heroine.

In nothing do men fall so completely short of a full understanding of women as in the matter of dress and personal adornment. While *their* gallantries and deportment are largely founded on the opinions of the opposite sex, they observe with wonder that women dress for each other. The entire masculine division of the human race, with the press and the pulpit for its mouth-pieces, may be arrayed against one particular fashion, and the contest is hopeless, so long as the *beau sex* are themselves satisfied with it. Outraged good taste and hygienic laws may cry aloud to no avail. Ridicule and earnest entreaty are alike useless. Fashion is arbitrary, and while women can defy ridicule in men, they are keenly alive to the ridicule of their own sex, mercilessly directed against all who rebel against the decrees of the tyrant.

But while women dress for each other, there are cetrain abstruse mysteries of the toilet designed with express regard to their effect upon male admirers. A few of these we propose to consider in our article. The dry-goods, the ribbons, the jewels and the headgear are worn with a view to exciting the envy or admiration of their sisters. It is only in the matter of complexion that they attack the other sex.

HAIR.

There is nothing in art or nature more beautiful than a woman's hair, if left in its natural state. But restless and meddlesome fashion cannot let it alone, Can anything be more absurd, hideous and uncomfortable than the present style of head-dress? In this roasting, suffocating weather, when perspiring humanity seems in imminent danger of evaporation, we find our lady friends going about with huge mountains of hemp or hair tied on the backs of their heads and necks. There are "Japanese switches," with short curls, rolled around a hot slate pencil, on the neck, in front of the ears, and top hair, burned just enough to roughen it; "Chantelaine braids;" frizzed or scrambled hair hanging in loose masses over the shoulders, and hair in every possible shape except that of nature. A woman wearing her own natural hair is a novelty. No matter how soft and silky it is she must roughen it, and cause it to look ridiculous by crimping. No matter how much there is of it she must have more, and build up fantastic shapes. A lady with whom we discussed the hair question, and one to whom nature has been more than ordinarily generous, excused herself for wearing purchased hair on the ground that her own "wouldn't make any show." But why do they want to make a "show?" Could we be made to believe that these hot, uncomfortable and cumbrous structures were composed entirely of natural hair, growing on the head of the wearer, the size of the heap—"the show" made—would indicate a growth which, if left loose flowing over the shoulders, would drag the street sixteen feet in the rear.

SHAPE.

Women are seldom satisfied with the form nature has given them, and are continually experimenting with a view to improving it. If too fat, she resorts to a free use of acids. If too lean she pads. A certain fullness of bust is deemed indispensable, and to accomplish this, various contrivances are resorted to. Raw cotton has the advantage of keeping its place, but is open to the objection of being too hot for midsummer use. Pads of curled hair are popular, the cases being made variously, but always with the outer side fuller than the inner. Sometimes the cases are handsomely trimmed, but it is generally brides that indulge in this freak. Some wire inventions look like a bent and twisted flour sifter, minus the frame, but they are not popular on account of their liability to be pushed out of place by an inadvertent movement, sticking out in a curve which is anything but the line of beauty. An ingenious invention is a pad, made with a spring in the centre, designed to yield on slight pressure. These contrivances are designed for the bewilderment of the lady's partner in a waltz, but, though artfully contrived, it is not apprehended that they are content to deceive the very elect. The required shape in the bustle region is given by skeleton wires in muslin cases, though a very common practice is to use newspapers. "What's the news in your *Gazette?*" is frequently asked when young girls are assembled.

BELLADONNA.

This deadly poison is extensively used to impart brilliancy to the eyes. It is sometimes taken internally, but a less dangerous and more common mode is to apply with a camel's-hair brush to the skin in the outside corners of the eyes. The effect is soon observable in a peculiarly brilliant and clear appearance of the eye, entirely changing the expression. The initiated can tell a belladonna eye on sight. The habitual use of this deadly agent produces serious consequences. When not under its influence the eye is dull, lusterless and fishy in appearance, and in some instances partial or total blindness occurs.

The number of ladies given to the habitual use of belladonna is much greater than we would suppose. The operation is conducted with great secrecy, as a general thing, but children detect their elder sisters in its use, and, as they grow up, take to the practice themselves. Young men paying attention to some particular lady, with a view to matrimony have often been puzzled to account for the various phases of the eyes they worship. They find them uniformly brilliant in society, but an unexpected call sometimes catches the angel unawares, with eyes almost fishy in their lackluster want of their accustomed stimulus. After marriage an accidental rummaging of the lady's bureau and the discovery of the mysterious little brush and the belladonna vial, lets a flood of light in upon his bewildered brain.

PENCILING.

India ink enters largely into the making up of a fashionable lady. The brows and lashes are penciled with it, and frequently a tiny horizontal mark, on the corner of the eye, is found very effective in producing the desired appearance. The work requires to be artistically done, as a bungler not only fails to improve her appearance, but succeeds in making herself hideous. The practice of penciling is harmless, and there is no good reason why it should not be indulged in at discretion.

ARSENIC.

The use of arsenic as a beautifier prevails to a greater extent than is generally suspected. It is taken internally, and imparts a whiteness and clearness to the skin which is coveted. The practice is carried on secretly. As it is difficult to get arsenic except on prescription, and its use by inexperienced parties is excessively dangerous, most ladies take it through the connivance of the family physician. Fowler's solution or Donovan's is the usual shape in which it is administered. The patient who is ambitious of rivaling the beautiful snow in the whiteness of her skin complains of imaginary eruptions, and thinks she needs an alterative. A lady friend of hers was afflicted in the same way, and her physician gave her arsenic, which cured her. The discreet physician takes the hint and prescribes accordingly. It is a pleasant little farce, which both see through. Some girls, who are not up to the prescription dodge chew card board or heavily enameled paper, in the manufacture of which arsenic is used. This practice is infinitely worse than taking the stuff. Arsenic is a cumulative poison, and its continued use results in the most disastrous consequences. It invariably kills, sooner or later, unless the habit is abandoned, and once established it holds the victim as tightly as whisky or tobacco.

ANTI-BILIOUS BEAUTY.

We once knew a lady who laid great stress on the matter of complexion, and she was in the habit of taking, the night before any social event in which she was to participate transpired, a heavy dose of some drastic medicine, that she might appear on the scene pale and interesting. It was a very gay and festive season, and she barely managed to live through it.

COSMETICS.

The various paints, washes and powders are too well known to need description. Some, as the rice and chalk powders, are comparatively harmless, while many are composed of lead, bismuth, or other meatals, and are deadly in the extreme, producing partial paralysis, blindness and sometimes death. Carmine in solution penetrates the skin so that it has to wear off, and hence is better for the lips than the cheeks. Various shades are used for the cheeks and chin. The use of damask rose is considered bad taste. Application is made by rubbing on with a bit of kid glove or piece of stocking leg. Painting is a work of art. A daub is horrible. But carefully and artistically done, the white over the red, the effect is good. In face painting, however, the aim is not to imitate nature, as very few ladies in comfortable circumstances know anything of natural complexion. The rich, healthy, brown and red color of a romping country girl, who has plenty of air, food and exercise, would be deemed coarse and vulgar. The standard complexion of fashionable society is that of a blanched turnip-top, grown in a cellar, with a hectic flush of carmine added. The fashionable lady has a mortal horror of sunlight, and if caught upon the street without her parasol, even with the sun only an hour above the horizon, she may be observed carefully interposing a fan, a newspaper or a handkerchief between her precious complexion and the destroying rays of the baneful luminary.

A GOOD RECOMMENDATION.—A patent medicine vender in one of our principal cities, was dilating to a large crowd upon the wonderful efficacy of his iron bitters, pronouncing them the great panacea and all-potent in building up an "iron constitution."

"That is so—that is so," said a bystander, "What he tells you is a fact, gentlemen—every word of it."

"Hear that, will you?" cried the delighted quack; "here is living testimony right before your own eyes—a man who has used the bitters and can recommend them."

"No, not exactly that," replied the fellow; "I have never used the stuff myself; but, you seen, Steve Jenkins did and they just saved his life."

"How's that?" questioned some one.

"Well, you see, Steve had taken the bitters jest one week before he was shoved in prison for murder. He was stripped of everything in the shape of iron about him, and yet he made a bar and worked his way out."

"Probably he had whisky enough in him to furnish a bar," suggested a wag.

"No, but he didn't'" retorted the first. "He had been taking this man's iron bitters, d'ye mind? and what does Steve do but open a vein in his arm, and took iron enough out of his blood to make a crowbar, and pried the gates open with it, and let himself out. Fact!"

The "medicine man" subsided.

A CONNECTICUT editor, commenting upon the fact that a rival journalist is rapidly cultivating a champion bald head, inquires:

"What's the use of a man having hair, anyway, when he can fold his ears over his head?"

MORE than an average yield of grapes is anticipated this year.

General Grant Interviewed by a Chicago Reporter—His Opinion of the Fight—How Germany may be Whipped.

[From the Chicago Times.]

The views of General Grant on the conduct of the European war are something which all the world has an interest in knowing. The enterprise of the *Times* was exhibited during the late visit of his Excellency, by obtaining, at some length, the General's opinion of matters on the Rhenish frontier.

The General, in response to a question as to his opinion of matters between France and Prussia, said that neither party understood war as he understood it.

Here the reporter of the *Times* ventured to assert a cordial indorsement of the remark of his Excellency.

"Permit me, General," said Mr. Scammon, "to ask you to point out what you conceive to be the chief blunders of the campaigns thus far?"

"France," said the General, as he lighted a fresh cigar, "made a blunder in commencing war upon a people of equal size and strength. The true way to make war is to always have three to your enemy's one. An illustration of the fact was given at Shiloh. The enemy there was within a third as large as my own force. Hence, the disaster which befel me."

"But, General," said the reporter, "have you no faith in manœuvering or in strategy, whereby inferiority in point of numbers can be equalized by superiority of brains?"

"None whatever. Sherman played that out in his march to the sea. You see, the Confederacy was only a shell, and that is why he met with such success. He had no opposition. My own experience proves this. In all cases where I attempted any of these newfangled operations, I was beaten."

Here Mr. Colfax, with a very sweet smile inquired as to what the General thought should be done by Napoleon.

"My idea," said the General, "is that he should got Butler and Banks to command army corps in the Prussian forces Then he should conscript every Frenchman that can carry a musket, and send him in. Prussia has only 30,000,000 inhabitants, while France has 40,000,000. This is a clear difference in favor of France of 10,000,000. Now let Napoleon keep hammering away at the Prussians, if it takes all summer. I am of the opinion that the superior activity of the French, aided by their chassepot their elan, their traditions, and their superior navy, will enable them to kill a Prussian as often as they can a Frenchman. Hence it is a clear case that if Napoleon hammers away till all the Prussians are killed off he will have 10,000,000 left. In other words, his cat's tail is the longest."

"What is your opinion of Napoleon personally?" asked Mr. Joseph Medill.

"He is a grant man, he smokes always and never says anything. He was once in humble circumstances. He was never, however, in the hide business, except so far as hiding himself is concerned."

Here General Dent broke into uproarious laughter. He afterward remarked to our reporter that he was hired to laugh at Grant's jokes; and, he added, he flattered himself he was doing a very extensive business on a very limited capital.

General Grant puffed stoically until Dent had finished laughing, and he resumed:

"Napoleon is my model. I have stood before his portrait by the hour, trying to mould my countenance into the stony inexpressiveness that characterises . I am not certain but that I shall imitate his *coup d'etat*. He rose from obscurity to be a president. So did I. He rose from president to emperor; and if I don't follow suit it will be because Congress took the trump out of my hand when it reduced the army."

"Well, now, General, tell us what you think of the Prussians," said Mr. Greenebaum.

"Don't like 'em," he responded, sententiously.

"Why not, your Excellency?"

"Well, I don't. They want office too much. Why, I have had more than a hundred thousand applications from Dutchmen for office, whose only recommendation was that they 'fought mit Sigel.' As voters, I have no objection to them. During the war they stole everything, so that a native had no chance."

The General proceeded to comment on Prussian strategy. He did not like it, he said. They were in too much of a hurry. Here, now, in less than a month they have hardly a million men in the field, which was a shorter time he said, than he required to move his army from Fort Henry to Donelson—a distance of only thirty miles. This celerity, he remarked, is destructive of all precedent. The Prussians have gone farther in ten days than he went in ten months when moving on Richmond.

He further thought the Prussian move a blunder. In place of going toward Paris by way of Metz, they ought to cross the James river and go round by way of Petersburg. There are neither dignity nor sense in this way of rushing straight at Paris with a big army. The Prussian leaders ought to hold on and see who is going to be the next President. This making war for war's sake, was not, in his opinion, the true principle of warfare. All wars should have the high and beautiful object of returning the men of one's party to Congress, and the election of one's candidate to the Presidency.

At this moment it was announced that lunch was ready, and the party broke up.

CAN A MAN SWIM IN OIL.—This question was practically solved by a workman employed in an oil manufactory of Nice, who fell into a tank of oil nine feet deep. He was an expert swimmer, but he went to the bottom like a plummet, and was only saved from drowning by the timely aid of a comrade. Oil is too light to swim in; it is not sufficiently buoyant, and does not offer the resistence necessary to keep a man afloat.

The Chinese Girl Market.

I saw the sale of a family last week for debt, while the husband and father was in California; and perhaps I cannot do better than tell you about it. There were five children—three girls and two boys. We had passed them three times in our chairs during the day as they stood beside the road dressed in their holiday attire of black. The silence they observed whenever any person passed, and their downcast looks, created curiosity on our part to know their business there. Arr Hung, our waiter, was called up and asked the cause of this little parade. "Why," said he, "the girls, and perhaps the whole family are for sale." We stopped our chairs and stepped out to have a talk with them, using Arr Hung as interpreter. The mother was wrinkled and gray, and hung her head as if she were afraid to look us in the face. But the children, with the exception of the oldest girl, looked cheerful, and were quite pleased with their holiday attire. The oldest girl was sixteen and the oldest boy fifteen. So said the gruff old broker who had the party in charge, and who seemed quite anxious to dispose of his wares. After a great deal of quizzing and evasive answers, the broker told us that the husband and father was in California and had neglected to pay his note given for his passage, and that his family were now offered for sale to pay the debt. He hoped to be able to pay the debt with the sale of the two oldest girls, but as yet had received no offers. He said that the family became security voluntarily, and he never knew of a case where they did not voluntarily offer themselves for sale if the note they secured was not paid. In reply to our questions he said that when a customer bought a child or person, the person was made at once the owner of the child body and soul. No Chinaman would dispute the purchaser's right to do as he pleases with the human being he had paid for. The boys would make good servants, he said, and in the course of a few years be worth a fortune to the owner. The girls would make good "armers" (or nurses, as they are called in America.) He would show us their physical beauty—would make them sing and play tricks if we thought of buying. How much would we give? The oldest girl he would sell for $400; the next one for $200, and the little six year old for fifty. The boys he could not sell until the girls were disposed of. We thought the price too high. The market was glutted with saleable girls, and he must not think of getting over $100 for the oldest and handsomest, while for the little one he must not expect more than $10. He sneered at that, and said that Englishmen always talked in that way when they wanted to buy. While we were talking, a party of blue-robed Chinese aristocrats came up and began to inspect the family, they opened the mouth of the oldest girl, rapped on her teeth to see if they were sound, thumped her ribs, laughed at her little feet, told her to show the whites of her eyes, ordered her to sing and to show them the trinkets which the mother had given her as parting gift. All the while the salesman kept up a constant jabber, in which we took no interest. Time pressing, we passed on, leaving the parties disputing about the price, and discussing the probabilities of their running away if taken to Hong Kong. After making our call, we returned the same way to ascertain the result of the sale. Only the mother and the boys were left. The debt was only $300, and $50 of it still remained unpaid. I have been often told by residents in China that the parents would as soon sell their children as a cow or pig. And I had begun to believe that such was the case upon passing the group the first time. But the scene had changed. The girls were gone, and now a boy must go also. The mother sat in the dirt, with her arms around the youngest, wailing in a most piteous manner, and, as Arr Hung said, cursing the men that sold her husband a ticket to America at $300, which cost them but $10. The broker sat listlessly by, smoking his pipe and twirling his cane, looking as if it was the smallest matter of business with him. The boys were crying, and seemed very much afraid of us, now it was certain that one of them must go. But we passed on, and left them in their misery. We never knew whether the boy was sold to a childless man, to be treated as a son, to a Portuguese to be carried to the West Indies, under a nominal contract, or to a native landowner, to become his slave. But that one of them was sold into servitude for the sum of $50 there can be no doubt; The girls were doubtless purchased for the vilest purposes, unless they had the rare luck to fall into the hands of some native in search of a legitimate wife. I am told that the price of girls has gone up within a few months, owing perhaps to the fact that a less number of emigrants have forfeited their bond in California than was the case six months ago. I was shown four bright, plump, rosy appearing girls yesterday, who were purchased less than a year ago, the whole lot for $80. Now they will sell readily for $300 each.—*Hong Kong Correspondence Boston Traveller.*

"IF you do not close that window, waiter, I shall die from the draught," said a lady at dinner.

"And if you do close it, I shall die from the heat in this hot weather!" exclaimed a stouter fair lady.

Then there was a giggle among the diners at the dilemma of the waiter, when a literary gentleman present said, "My good fellow, your duty is clear; close the window and kill one lady, and open it again and kill the other lady."

Is there no way of stopping the murderous style of singing which executes some of our best hymns, or rather garrotes them, in the following style: "The ye-he he he-hear of Jew-Billy, of Jew-Billy, Jew-ew-ew-ew-Billy-ey-ey, Jew-ew-Bil-le-he-he is come!"

How to keep yourself dry—Eat freely of red herrings and salt beef, and don't drink.

The Columbian AND Bloomsburg Democrat.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday Morning, Sept. 2, 1870.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation of any paper published in Northern Pennsylvania, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

Democratic Standing Committee.

A meeting of the Democratic Standing Committee will be held at the Court House on Monday, September 5th 1870, for the transaction of important business. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

A meeting at the same time and place of the delegates who represented Sugarloaf, Greenwood, Scott and the Bloomsburg Districts is requested, to nominate candidates for the office of Poor Commissioners.

WM. B. KOONS, *Chairman.*

Stamp Duties &c.

The *Republican*, a few weeks ago, published an article showing a reduction of Taxes, which is so erroneous, and so apt to mislead the public that we take the liberty of correcting it. Through the kindness of Col. Samuel Knorr, Assessor of Internal Revenue for this District, we have obtained the necessary documents and facts; and we may here add that however much we may differ from Col. Knorr in political opinion, in the administration of his office we have always found him courteous, just and impartial.

The amended Tariff goes into operation, as stated, January 1st, 1871, but a portion of the Internal Tax laws take effect October 1st, and others not until May 1st, 1871. We classify each.

The taxes which we shall be wholly relieved from in October next are as follows:

On carriages of every description, $6 to $10 each.
On watches, $1 to $2 each.
On billiard tables, $10 each.
On silver plate of all kinds, 5 cents per pound.
On gold plate, 50 cents per pound.
On passport, $5 each.
On gross receipts, including those of railroads, steamboats, canal boats, and all other vessels, and stages, 2½ per cent of receipts.
On gross receipts of telegraph companies, ferries, bridges and turnpikes, 5 per cent of receipts.
On wholesale dealers, or those whose sales exceed $25,000 a year, $50 each, $1 additional on every $1,000 of sales exceeding $50,000.
These taxes on sales are all repealed, except as regards liquor and tobacco.
On banks and bankers, with capital of $50,000, $100 each, and $2 additional on every $1,000 of capital above $50,000.
On canned or preserved fish (now paid by stamps) 2 cents per pound.
On bills and receipts to any amount and on promissory notes for a less sum than $100 (now paid by stamp), 2 cents and 5 cents each.

All other stamps are continued in force.

On legacies and successions, $1 to $6 each on every $100 of property devised or inherited, according to the degree of relationship. All repealed.

Those which go into operation May 1st, 1871, are as follows:

On boats, barges, and flats, $5 and $10 each.
On retail dealers, (license tax) $10 each.
On brokers, (license) $50 each.
Hotel keepers, (license) $10 to $300 each.
Auctioneers and pedlars, (license) $10 to $50 each.
Claim agents, insurance agents, real estate agents, patent right dealers, and conveyances, $10 each.
Manufacturers, (license) $10 each.
Proprietors of theaters, museums, circuses and concert halls, $100 each.
Proprietors of gift enterprises, $150 each.
Lawyers, physicians, architects and builders, $10 each.
Coffee and spice grinders, $100 each.
Express carriers and agents, $10 each.
Miners, assayers, plumbers, photographers, apothecaries, butchers and eating house keepers, $10 each.
All others now chargable with license tax of any kind, except dealers in spirits and tobacco are exempted.

TAXES REDUCED.

On incomes exceeding $2,000, for the years commencing January 1, 1870, and January 1, 1871, 2½ per cent.

The exemptions are, in addition to $2,000, all taxes and interest paid during the year, losses and bad debts, rent or repairs on dwelling houses; and amount paid for labor to cultivate land or to conduct any other business from which income is derived.

On dividends of all corporations, for the year 1871, including banks, railroad companies, canal and turnpike companies, trust companies and saving institutions, 2½ per cent.

This tax may be paid by the companies, who may deduct it in disbursing their dividends to the individual holders.

The Democratic Pyramid.

The State elections of 1870 have already formed a fine pyramid of Democratic States. Look at it:

	Democratic Majorities.
Oregon	600
Connecticut	1,000
North Carolina	20,000
Kentucky	50,000
Tennessee	70,000
New York	90,000
Total	231,600

It thus appears that in these six States there is a Democratic majority considerably exceeding 200,000 votes. These triumphs have been won over and in despite of negro suffrage in thickly settled negro districts. The Republican pyramid stands thus: Rhode Island 5,000.

UNDER that admirable system of legislation originated and perfected by the Republican party, it is entirely possible for every one of those Chinese lately engaged in scooping out the eyes and cutting off the breasts of certain religious women at Tien-tsin to come over to this country and exercise the proudest privilege of the American citizen. When the great benefits inuring to the country from Republican dominance are discussed upon the stump this fall, it is to be hoped this celestial possibility will not be forgotten.

CONGRESS at its last session voted to speculators 280,000 acres more of land belonging to the people than there is in Germany, with its 45,000,000 of inhabitants.

HARRISBURG has about 800 negro voters.

Conferee Meeting.

BLOOMSBURG, Aug. 29, 1870.
AT THE COURT HOUSE.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Conferees elected to select a candidate for Representative for the District composed of the counties of Columbia and Montour.

Present, Peter Hughes, Wm. Yorks, of Montour County.

Iram Derr, John A. Funston, of Columbia County.

On motion of Iram Derr, seconded by John A Funston, Peter Hughes was unanimously chosen President of the Conference.

On motion of Wm. Yorks, seconded by Iram Derr, John A. Funston was unanimously chosen Secretary.

On motion, the Conferees proceeded to ballot for a candidate with the following result:

1ST BALLOT.

Peter Hughes voted for Thos. Chalfant.
Wm. Yorks " " "
Iram Derr " Hugh M'Williams
John A. Funston " "

2ND BALLOT.

P. Hughes voted for Thomas Chalfant.
Wm. Yorks " "
Iram Derr " H. M'Williams.
John A. Funston " "

3RD BALLOT.

P. Hughes voted for Thomas Chalfant.
Wm. Yorks " "
Iram Derr " David Davis.
John A. Funston " "

4TH BALLOT.

Iram Derr voted for David Davis.
John A. Funston " "
P. Hughes " Thos. Chalfant.
Wm. Yorks " "

On motion, the Conference adjourned to meet again at four o'clock p. m.

On re-assembling the President called the Conference to order, the counties to vote first alternately; it was then *moved*, to proceed to another ballot. Carried.

5TH BALLOT.

P. Hughes voted for Thomas Chalfant.
Wm. Yorks " "
Iram Derr " Michael Breckbill.
John A. Funston " "

6TH BALLOT.

Iram Derr voted for Michael Breckbill.
John A. Funston " "
P. Hughes " Thos. Chalfant.
Wm. Yorks " "

7TH BALLOT.

Peter Hughes voted for Thos. Chalfant.
Wm Yorks " "
Iram Derr " A. G. Voris.
John A. Funston " "

8TH BALLOT.

Iram Derr voted for A. G. Voris.
John A. Funston " "
P. Hughes " Thos. Chalfant.
Wm. Yorks " "

9TH BALLOT.

Peter Hughes voted for Thos. Chalfant.
Wm. Yorks " "
Iram Derr " Thos. Butler.
John A. Funston " "

10TH BALLOT.

Iram Derr voted for Thos. Butler
John A. Funston " "
P. Hughes " Thos. Chalfant
Wm. Yorks " "

11TH BALLOT.

Peter Hughes voted for Thos. Chalfant.
Wm. Yorks " "
Iram Derr " W. D. Weidenhamer.
J. A. Funston " "

12TH BALLOT.

Iram Derr for W. D. Weidenhamer.
J A Funston " "
P. Hughes " Thos. Chalfant.
Wm. Yorks " "

13TH BALLOT.

Peter Hughes voted for Thos. Chalfant.
Wm. Yorks " "
Iram Derr " Wm. M'Bride
John A. Funston " "

14TH BALLOT.

Iram Derr voted for Wm. M'Bride.
John A. Funston " "
P. Hughes " Thos. Chalfant.
Wm. Yorks " "

15TH BALLOT.

Peter Hughes voted for Thos. Chalfant.
Wm. Yorks " "
Iram Derr " Wm. M'Bride
John A. Funston " "

16TH BALLOT.

Iram Derr voted for William M'Bride.
John A. Funston " "
P. Hughes " Thos. Chalfant
Wm. Yorks " "

After the sixteenth ballot without a choice.

On motion of Mr. Yorks, seconded by Mr. Derr, it was

Resolved, that the Conference do now adjourn to meet again on Monday, September 5th, at one o'clock p. m., in Bloomsburg. Adjourned.

Attest PETER HUGHES.
JOHN A. FUNSTON, President.
Secretary.

Look at the Record!

THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY DEFAULTING COLLECTORS!

We suggest that the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee have one hundred thousand copies of Executive Document No. 267 printed and circulated, as the means of opening the eyes of those who are blind to the enormities and corruptions of the present administration. This document is the reply of Secretary Boutwell to a resolution passed by the House of Representatives on the 21st of March last, requesting that officer to furnish the House a statement of balances due from Collectors of Internal Revenue, etc. It contains *eight solid pages of the names of defaulting collectors, in all three hundred and forty names.* Every one is a radical and belongs either to the sort which Congress kept in office by the Tenure of Office Bill, under Johnson's administration, or to that peculiar class of Gen. Grant's favorites, the worthies who presented His Excellency with corner lots, brown stone houses, fast horses, terrier pups and cigars of rare brands. Ten of these defaulting collectors have stolen from the government $5,033,113. *Nearly six millions of dollars* of the people's taxes have been deliberately fobbed by these unanointed rascals, whilst the remaining three hundred and thirty did not dip quite so deep into "Uncle Sam's strong box," but carried off enough to make them comfortable for life. Not one of these defaulters has been prosecuted, but all are permitted to enjoy their ill gotten gain in undisturbed security. A few civil suits have been brought, but not a single criminal prosecution. And this is the honest, economical and impartial administration of the government, which we were to have under U. S. Grant. The "Forty Thieves" of the Arabian Nights had their *Sesame*, but the magic word of the Three Hundred and Forty who have despoiled the government, is *Loyalty.* It would be disloyal to touch a hair of their sacred heads. Only the "trooly loil" may approach them and associate with them. Let the reader obtain a copy of Executive Document No. 267, and verify for himself what is here set down.—*Morning Patriot.*

Communicated.

EDITOR COLUMBIAN:—*Dear Sir*—I see in a late issue of your paper that a patent has been granted to J. R. Faus for an improved method of oiling buggy and wagon felloes. It occurs to me that this is a much needed invention. Why it has not been brought about long ere this, is certainly a mystery to me. The advantages derived from oiling, evidently are obvious to every sane individual. The oiling of felloes itself is not a new thing. The subject has been agitated through the columns of the papers for the past twenty years. Different methods have been in use, all of which would require from two to three weeks to saturate the wood thoroughly with oil. But it is claimed by the inventor that by this method it can be done more thoroughly in one hour than it can be done by any other method in weeks. He also claims that he has himself been oiling for some eight years. He has invariably guaranteed his wheels with oiled felloes to all of his customers and has agreed to bear all expenses of tire cutting. He states that he has never heard of a tire coming loose on any of the felloes of which he saturated thoroughly with oil.

The reason of the tire not coming loose is simply this. The rim of the wheel necessarily is more exposed than any portion of the wagon. Now, when it is not oiled, the water as a necessary consequence must penetrate into the wood. When it becomes thoroughly saturated with water it evidently must expand. The expansion of the wood causes the spokes to spring crooked and dishes the wheel. After the rim becomes dry it leaves the spokes in an imperfect position, and the tire loose.

If the rim is thoroughly saturated with oil it prevents the water from penetrating into the wood and consequently prevents all expansion and contraction. The tire as a necessary consequence must remain tight.

Press Notices.

Capt. Charles B. Brockway, editor of the *Columbian* and a gallant soldier during the late war, has been nominated by the Democracy of Columbia county as their choice for Congress in that District. It is to be hoped that the Congressional conference will ratify his nomination and thus insure a Democratic representative from Mercur's district. Brockway is a young, vigorous representative Democrat and his election will assuredly follow his nomination.—*Mauch Chunk Times.*

DEMOCRATIC EDITORS POPULAR.—Able and conscientious Democratic editors need not complain that they are not appreciated by their people. John B. Bratton, of the Carlisle *Volunteer*, has just beaten two opponents in a race for Congress, on the Crawford County System, in Cumberland County; C. B. Brockway, of the Bloomsburg *Columbian*, has been declared the choice of the Columbia County Democracy for Congress, and P. Gray Meek, of the Bellefonte *Watchman*, has been re-nominated for the Legislature in Centre county. The three gentlemen named publish first-class newspapers, and they are worthy of the confidence and support of the people.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

Capt. C. B. Brockway, editor of the *Columbian*, has been nominated by the Democracy of Columbia county, for Congress. Should the Captain receive the district endorsement, he will make a leader worth following. Should he be elected, no bolder, firmer or more incorruptible member would stand on the floor of Congress.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

Capt. C. B. Brockway, editor of the *Columbian*, has been nominated by the Democracy of Columbia county as a candidate for Congress, to represent Columbia, Bradford, Wyoming, Sullivan and Montour counties, subject to the decision of the District Conference. This is a deserved compliment to an able and worthy young man. Captain Brockway made some telling speeches in this county two years since.—*Wayne county Herald.*

The Democrats of Columbia county have nominated Capt. C. B. Brockway for Congress, subject to the decision of the District Convention. Mr. Brockway is a very clever young gentleman, and was a good soldier.—*Pittston Gaz.* (Republican.)

We notice that Capt. C. B. Brockway of the Bloomsburg *Columbian*, has been nominated for Congress by the Democracy of Columbia county. If he gets the District nomination, he will no doubt be elected. We offer our best wishes for his political success, and would say that the Captain will present quite a manly contrast to the majority of the thick headed Radical solons who inhabit the Congressional Halls.—*Gazette & Democrat.*

Our friend Capt. C. B. Brockway, editor of the *Columbian*, Bloomsburg, Pa. has been nominated for Congress by the Democracy of the Buckalew District. Captain Brockway is a worthy and able gentleman, and we would wish him success if he had not got into such a bad crowd as the Democratic party.—Middletown, (N. Y.,) *Evening Press.* (Radical.)

AGAIN has the issue between the negro and the carpet-bagger been made in a Republican State Convention, and again has the negro carried off the nomination against his white opposer. In the Florida Republican State Convention, Hamilton, the sitting member, was defeated for a renomination, and a negro put forth as the official candidate. So far, the Republican party South, has nominated five Congressmen, and four out of the five are black. Having the votes the negroes think they ought to have the offices. In the exceedingly improbable case of a Radical victory this fall, how speckled the next house will be.

A FOREIGN paper contains this advertisement. Lost, stolen or mislaid, a French Prince, fourteen years of age, of tranquil temperament, wears red trowsers, and carries a bullet in his pocket. Was last seen going home, from a baptism of fire. Is supposed at Paris to be in Metz; is supposed at Metz to be in Paris; is supposed at other places to be in London. Any information concerning him will be received with the greatest indifference by the Corps Legislatif.

WE confidently deny the rumor that Governor Geary has been invited to enter the service of the Khidive of Egypt to command a brigade of Mamelukes. The Khidive is a very jealous man, and he is always careful never to have for his subordinates men of bewildering military genius. Besides this, the Khidive wants strategists, and not dashing officers whose striking peculiarities are reckless personal courage and an insatiable thirst for gore. So Governor Geary will be spared to his native land, and will remain a standing argument in the British Cabinet against a war with the United States.

PLAIN hanging don't suit Western reporters. They tell of a man's "spirit being choked out of his mortal casket at the end of the hang-man's cord.'

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

French War News.

PARIS, August 23.—The cholera epidemic has broken out in the Prussian camp at Metz.

PARIS, August 24.—A dispatch from Meziares, dated yesterday afternoon, contains the following:

The resistence of Marshal Bazaine, even with the small forces under his command, prevented the advance of the Prussians until the organization and preparation of MeMahon's large army was entirely completed.

LONDON, Aug. 24—Noon.—The following dispatch from Paris contains the very latest intelligence from the seat of war:

Metz is entirely isolated. The Prussians are strong on the west in that neighborhood.

General Failly, who was in command at Chalons, is still there; but the new disposition is superseded.

General McMahon is strongly posted in the plains before Chalons, with heavy detachments at St. Minehold, Verdun and Rheims.

McMahon has one hundred and seventy-five thousand men under his command, well supplied with food, ammunition and artillery.

The sharpshooters are hastening to Chalons.

PARIS, August 25.—The garrison at Toul bravely holds out. The Prussian bombardments are returned spiritedly. The garrison are confident, and have effected a sortie, and inflicted a loss of seven hundred upon their Prussian besiegers.

PARIS, August 26.—The last news from Strasbourg is that six persons have been killed sixteen houses burnt, and the Cathedral slightly damaged. The people take refuge in their cellars. The fire from the town has killed a large number of the besiegers. As many spies still lurk in the city, the Commandant has ordered the soldries to shoot any persons seen on the roofs. The open town of Kehl, on the German side of the Rhine has been nearly razed to the ground by shells thrown by the French from Strasbourg.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Pfalzburg continues its heroic defense. A church and twenty-one houses have been destroyed by the enemy's shells, and the garrison have repulsed two assaults, in which the Prussians lost 1,500 men. The town is well supplied with provision and munitions of war. It has been summoned to repeatedly to capitulate; but its commander replies he will blow the place up first.

PARIS, August 28, via Brussels.—The sieges of Strasburg, Toul, Thionville, and Metz have made no progress. The capitulation of Bazaine for want of supplies is expected.

LONDON, August 28.—The statement of the *Opinion Nationale* that Steinmetz was badly defeated on August 22, and Prince Charles on the 24th, is not confirmed. Private telegrams from Berlin say that the Prussians have 300,000 troops along the line of railway, ready to move across the Rhine to reinforce either of the German armies in case of defeat. Prussia cannot move these troops to the front yet, owing to the difficulty of feeding such reserves.

The King and Crown Prince advance rapidly on Paris, where immense preparations are made for defence. Fifteen hundred guns are in position, and provisions accumulated for three months, but there are loud complaints from the inhabitants because the Crown Prince has been allowed to advance unopposed. There is talk of moving the government to Lyons, with the vast army now assembled.

We have no tidings of Bazaine or McMahon. It is believed the latter is endeavoring to relieve Bazaine at Metz.

The following news from the French War Office is just received here: Nearly nine hundred thousand men are now in the triangle formed by lines running from Rheims to Rethel and Vouzieres.

Bazaine is not shut up. He has one hundred and twenty thousand men and M'Mahon is one hundred and eighty thousand strong. They are stealing two marches on the Prince Royal, who is two days ahead of Prince Frederick Charles. It is hoped that the latter cannot come up in time. Fifty thousand men left Paris on Monday for the vicinity of Rethel. It is said the Prussian force there is five hundred thousand strong.

BRUSSELS, August 30.—Belgian troops are hastening to the frontier from all quarters. A great battle between the French and Prussians is apparently imminent, and the services of Belgian troops will no doubt be necessary to protect the country from invasion.

PARIS, August 30.—General M'Mahon has a force estimated at a hundred and eighty thousand, while Bazaine has a hundred thousand. The thirteenth corps of fifty thousand, recruited in this city, has left Paris to join M'Mahon.

Prince Frederick Charles' army is estimated at a hundred thousand, Steinmetz's one hundred and twenty thousand, and the total force of the Crown Prince one hundred and fifty thousand. M'Mahon is operating against Frederick Charles' and Steinmetz's armies and hopes to join Bazaine and strike a blow before the Crown Prince arrives. M'Mahon has forty-eight hours start of the Prince.

It is affirmed that King William, with an important force, is still marching by the Upper Marne and Meuse. It is said the government has decided to remove the Ministries of War and the Interior from Paris. Advices from the department of Bas-Rhine state that the Prussians have raised the siege of Schlettstadt and gone north.

PARIS, Augnst 30—evening.—The railroad trains between Brussels and Paris stopped running to-day.

It is reported from the Belgian frontier that there has been fighting to-day along the frontier from Montmedy to Sidan.

Prussian War News.

LONDON, August 24.—A special dispatch, received in this city to-day from Berlin, says a great popular movement is on foot to secure for the Liberal Party an influential voice in the settlement of terms of peace, and to convene the German Parliament, to give expression to the feeling of the people, to whose energy and patriotism everything is due.

BERLIN, August 25.—The following official bulletin from the Prussian army headquarters, has been received at the war office in this city.

The crown prince of Prussia is near Chalons. The enemy evacuated his camp at Chalons-sur-Marne. The head of the Prussian columns has advanced beyond the camp destroyed by the French army, and is now continuing its onward march.

CARLSRUHE, Aug. 26, via London, Aug. 26, 1 P. M.—Heavy fighting commenced last night at the town of Stenay, ten miles from Montmedy, in the direction of Vouziers. The Prussians cut the railway between Chauvanges and Lamouilly. The wounded are brought to Montmedy. The gates of the city have been closed. An assault is momentarily expected.

LONDON, August 26—10 P. M.—The Prussian cavalry is reported at Doulevant, St. Remy, Brienne, Landres and Chateau-Thierry, (the latter a station on the Eastern Railroad, fifty miles from Paris.) *Le Siecle*, contemplating the probability of a bombardment of Paris, urgently recommends the removal of the pictures from the galleries of the Louvre and the books from the Imperial Library.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—The following telegram was received here today, addressed to Baron Gerolt:

BERLIN, August 26.—Minister of the North German Union. The incident mentioned in the telegram of August 22 has recurred twice since. Captain Rochow, sent by General Alvensleben to Toul, with a flag of truce, has been received with shots, and a trumpeter accompanying another flag of truce has been killed.

You will lodge a protest with the United States Government against these repeated violations of international law, and declare that we shall be henceforth in the impossibility of sending flags of truce to a nation whose soldiers have lost in Africa, China, and Mexico all recollection of the usages of civilized warfare.

VON THILE.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The *Times* has the following resume of the situation: King William, leaving a sufficient force before Metz, where the siege works rise like exhalations, joined the Crown Prince, who was pushing on for Paris. The movements of Marshal McMahon begin now to be intelligible. A fugitive from Woerth, avoiding Metz, he passed through the Vosges and Moselle, to Nancy, and to Chalons, where he was reinforced by the Garde Mobile and the volunteers. His obvious aim has been to bar the passages and prevent the advance of the Crown Prince on Paris. Affecting to disregard him, the Crown Prince moved on his flank past the camp at Chalons, offering McMahon battle, which the latter declined, retreating on Rheims, leaving the Chalons camp all to the Prussians. Since that time Rheims itself has been abandoned. The obvious motive throughout on the part of the French has been to avoid a fight. The Prussians are now within a short march of Paris, where, perhaps, some slight additional resistance may be met.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—A note has been addressed from Berlin to all envoys of Prussia in regard to a flag of truce sent into the French lines, asking a cessation of hostilities to bury the dead, which truce was refused and the flag insulted on three different occasions.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The following official despatch is dated Bar-le-Duc on Friday night, and it comes via Berlin:

"The garrison of Vitry-le Francais surrendered on Thursday morning. The Prussians captured sixteen guns. Two battalions of the French Garde, Mobile were annihilated by Prussian cavalry. Seventeen French officers and eight hundred and fifty soldiers were captured. The Prussians had one major severely and three troopers slightly wounded.

Aug. 29.—A dispatch from Arlon, in Luxembourg, of Sunday evening, says that fighting had been in progress at Dun, near the Belgian frontier, all day, the firing continuing until late into the night. An official dispatch from Paris, taken in connection with this, indicates a movement of the Prussians from about Chalons and the valley of the Aube to the northward, by way of Suippes, Sommepy, Monthois, toward Vouziers and Rethel, within a few miles of the scene of the reported fighting. A London telegram of yesterday morning announces a concentration of Prussians in the valley of the Aube toward Sommepy. Another dispatch says that the Prussian lancers occupy Montmedy, which lies to the northward of Dun, and nearer the Belgian frontier. A London dispatch says the reported victory of the French on the Meuse, referring to the report of a repulse of the Prussians at Verdun, probably, is denied, the French representing that McMahon is not ready to fight. The Landwehr, says a London telegram, are investing Thionville. A London dispatch says the Emperor's head-quarters were at Vouziers. The same dispatch says the Crown Prince is moving northward, and will encounter McMahon west of Rheims and Epernay. Twenty-five thousand Germans passed Joinville in the direction of Wassy and Montierender, on toward the valleys of the Marne and Aube respectively. A force of 20,000 cavalry passed through Chalons going toward Epernay.

Gen. Trochu has ordered all natives of the countries now at war with France not naturalized citizens to leave Paris and the department of the Seine within three days, under pain of trial by military law, unless special permission to remain is received from the Governor of Paris—the General himself. The *Moniteur* of yesterday contains an article acknowledging that the road to Paris is open, and that, according to the daily progress of the invaders, six days would bring them to the city; their scouts might arrive sooner. The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce made a statement of the resources of the city in the way of food. Flour, rice, potatoes and fresh vegetables of all sorts were in abundance, together with salt pork and fish, and live stock, with supplies to sustain them in case of siege, and salt, spices, and coffee and sugar; in short, enough to support the population through a three months' siege.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—It was reported several days ago that Prince Frederick Charles would return and go in pursuit of M'Mahon, and this report seems to be gaining strength. It is supposed that the Prince has been thus led to depart from the original plan of operations because his line of communications would be seriously endangered with so large an army in his rear.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—A Prussian official bulletin charges that all the intelligence published in Paris as being telegraphed from Marshal Bazaine is manufactured in Paris. It is impossible that such information could be dispatched to Paris by any route as all Bazaine's channels of communication have either been destroyed or are in possession of the Prussians. The Prussian authorities consider that their statement of the impossibility of communication from Metz is conclusive proof of the fabrication of all dispatches, through French official resources, relative to the movements of Bazaine around Metz.

STUTTGART, Aug. 30.—Information received here to-day states that the garrison at Strasburg are on the eve of capitulation.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—The French army under General M'Mahon is to day engaged with the Fourth Prussian army corps, under the Prince of Saxony.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 31, via London, Sept. 1st, 12:30 a. m.—The King of Prussia has sent the following telegram to Queen Augusta: Varrennes, Aug. 30th—The Crown Prince has been in action with the 4th, 12th, and 17th, corps and the 11th Bavarian. McMahon was beaten and driven beyond the Meuse. Twelve guns, seven thousand prisoners, and materials of war were captured."

Latest News.

MONTREAL, Ontario, Aug. 24.—Immense fires are raging in the woods back of the village of Ashton. The village has been saved by cutting down trees to make a gap between the woods and the village. The devastation is great. Between Ashton and Stotesville only one or two houses are left unburned.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 24.—A serious riot occurred last evening in Fall River, where the spinners are on a strike. A crowd of about 1,000 assembled near Durfee Mill to assault the workmen as they came out, as was done the previous evening. The Police could not disperse the mob. One or two officers were knocked senseless with stones. The Fire Department was called, and played water upon the crowd.

PEORIA, Illinois, Aug. 25.—Three girls aged fourteen, eleven and nine years broke jail here last night. They climbed through a small window in the garret and lowered themselves to the ground, a distance of forty feet, by means of a clothes line.

MONTROSE, N. Y., Aug. 26.—A terrible storm of thunder and lightning prevailed along the Hudson river last night. Awful disasters by lightning are reported. At Kingston five persons were killed by one stroke. Reports of fires caused by lightning are coming in from all quarters.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26.—Two men, masked and otherwise disguised, entered the United States Express car of the Missouri-Pacific train, due here at 6 o'clock this morning, at Scott's Station, about seven miles west of Jefferson City, made a furious onslaught on the messenger, John Cleveland, beat him severely and bound and gagged him. They then robbed the safe of $10,800 in money, and, as the train approached Jefferson City, jumped off and escaped. No clue has yet been ascertained as to who the robbers are.

Another North Carolina.

War is proclaimed against the people of another Southern State. There is now before us a proclamation bearing date the 12th inst., in which Harrison Reed, Governor of Florida, threatens the people unhappily under his authority with martial law. The pretext is, of course, the appearance in Florida of the Grand Sanguinary Highcockalorum of the Ku-Klux-Klan; and the real object, equally of course, the overawing of the election by armed force. "The seditious teachings of an unprincipled press," says this Governor, "and the treasonable appeals of prominent opponents of the State governments," have brought out the Highcockalorum, and to nip him in the bud "I shall be driven to a resort which I fain would avoid." To justify this declaration of hostilities, he goes on to say:—"The people of the State, upon whom rest the responsibility and the odium of the present condition of things, are sufficiently intelligent to fully understand the causes which have led to the singularly large number of murders and outrages which have been perpetrated and gone unpunished *"within the last eighteen months."* Now mark how plain a tale will put this fellow down. He charges that there have been an immense number of unpunished outrages in Florida "within the last eighteen months," or since January, 1869, and yet in his message to the Legislature, in January of this present year, he distinctly says: "I congratulate you on the favorable auspices under which you again assemble to legislate upon interests of the commonwealth. During no period of the history of the State has there been more marked improvement and general prosperity than in the year just passed, *and never have the laws been more generally and efficiently executed.* In several counties organized bands of lawless men have conspired to overawe the civil authorities, and many acts of violence have occurred. But these have been incidental to the State in all its past history, and arise less, perhaps, from special enmity to the present form of government than from opposition to the restraints of law in general." This statement, made in January, 1870, that the laws have been efficiently executed, and that there has been no more crime in Florida than is incident to any ordinary government, is singularly inconsistent with the claim now put forth that since January, 1869, the sanguinary Ku-Klux have been ravaging the State. The proclamation has the brand of falsehood stamped upon it by its own author; but the mendacity of this movement is not its most significant point. Holden declared that Grant backed him in his war upon the people of North Carolina, and it becomes a question whether, in hopes of better luck next time, the President is not now instigating Governor Reed.—*New York World.*

JOHN T. ALEXANDER, the great Illinois farmer, owns 34,000,000 acres of land, worth $1,685,000, has $50,000 worth of implements, pays $78,800 wages annually, and sold last year $193,400 worth of live stock, besides grain, etc.

MARRIAGES.

RUBIN—KOHNS—At Bloomsburg, August 29th, at the residence of David Lowenberg, Esq., by Rev. Mr. Gerstman of Danville, Rev. H. Rubin, of Wilkes-Barre, to Miss Jeannette Kohns, of Bloomsburg.

We are under many obligations to Mr. and Mrs. Rubin for a bountiful supply of exquisite wedding cake. Starting out as they do in a new path, it augurs well for the future that before they commence the journey of life together they so kindly remember the printer. Our best wishes accompany them.

DAVIS—EVANS—On Saturday, the 27th ult., by Rev. N. Spear at Orangeville, Mr. C. L. Davis to Miss Elizabeth Evans, all of Benton.

MARKET REPORTS.

Bloomsburg Market.

Wheat per bushel	$1.50
Rye "	1 00
Corn "	1 00
Oats, "	50
Flour per barrel	9 00
Clovereed	8 00
Flaxseed	2 05
Butter	40
Eggs	22
Tallow	10
Potatoes	50
Dried Apples	2 50
Hams	15
Sides and Shoulders	17
Lard per pound	15
Hay per ton	10 00
Iron—	
No. 1 Scotch pig	$32@33
No. 2 " "	$29@30
Bloom	$30

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " " (one inch)	18@
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	8 00
" " 2 " "	7 00
Siding " " ft.	8 1 00

Philadelphia Markets.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	$5.50@5.62½
Pennsylvania extra	6 00@6.25
Northwestern family	6.00@ 7 00
Western, do. do.	7.00@7.50
RYE FLOUR	$4.25
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ₱ bush	$1.48
" Southern " "	1.50
" Western " "	1.40@1.45
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ₱ bus	$1.05
CORN—Yellow, "	$1.01
" Mixed, "	99c@$1.00
OATS—₱ bus	55c@ 60
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	$21.00
" Mess Beef, "	$13.00
" Dressed Hogs, ₱ ℔	8½c@9
" Smoked Hams "	22½c@24c
" Shoulders ₱ ℔	12c@13c
" Lard, ₱ ℔	10c@10½
SEEDS—Cloverseed ₱ bus	$7.00@8.00
" Timothyseed ₱ bus	$5.00
" Flaxseed "	$2.00
CATTLE—Beef Cattle ₱ ℔	8½c@9c
" Cows, a head	$30@75
SHEEP—₱ ℔	5c@6c
HOGS—₱ 100 ℔s	$13.50@13.75

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRIDGE LETTING.

Proposals will be received at our office until September 15th, for building a Bridge over Hemlock creek, in Hemlock township, near Sylvester Parsell's. Abutments to be 3 feet high. Bridge to be the same as the canal bridge at Rupert, and to be 35 feet long. For further particulars apply at the Commissioners' Office. Proposals to be opened on 15th inst.

D. YEAGER,
WM. G. QUICK,
CYRUS ROBBINS, } Commiss'rs.

Attest—WM. KNICKBAUM, Clerk.
Bloomsburg, sept. 2, 1870-2t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTCE.

ESTATE OF JOHN GEARHART, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of John Gearhart, late of Main township, Columbia county deceased, have been granted to the Register of said county to John J. Gearhart, of Main township, Co., &c. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Executor in Main township. Those indebted to the estate either on note, judgment, mortgage or book account will make payment to the Executor without delay.

JOHN J. GEARHART,
sept2'70-6w. Executor.

SAXON GREEN,

Is brighter, will not Fade, Costs Less than any other because it will Paint twice as much surface

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN

PAINTS.

J. H. WEEKS & CO., Manufacturers,
122 NORTH 4TH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

A VOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau st., New York.

PSYCHOMANCY, FASCINATION OR SOUL CHARMING.—400 pages; cloth. This wonderful book lays full instructions to enable the reader to fascinate either sex, or any animal at will. Mesmerism, spiritualism, and hundreds of other curious experiments. It can be obtained by sending address, with 10 cents postage, to T. W. EVANS & CO., No. 41 So. Eighth St., Philadelphia.

PRICE REDUCED.

THE BEST IN THE COUNTRY.
NEW YORK OBSERVER,
$3 PER ANNUM.
ONE MONTH FREE ON TRIAL.
SIDNEY E. MORSE, JR., & CO.,
37 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

WANTED.—Lands in Pennsylvania for cash and good stocks. TOWNSEND BROS., 131 South Third street, Philadelphia.

A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED! I own interest in one of the best Silver Mines of the day, developing, &c., near Georgetown, Col. Can satisfy you of its unbiased value as a good investment and is paying one. Best of references given. I wish to sell one-half of it very cheap for cash. Address my AUYS, TOWNSEND BROS., 134 South Third street, Philadelphia.

$100,000 IN SIX MONTHS can be made by a surewil and reliable man in a safe, sale business. An investment of $25 will return a clear profit of $75. For particulars call on or address the NORTH AMERICAN PICTURE CO., No. 8 Nassau Street, New York.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. A New Book of 128 pages. Price 50 cts. by mail. AMERICAN NEWS CO., New York.

SEPTEMBER.
TO THE NERVOUS.

The natural result of exhaustion of strength by excessive labor or action, is a feeling of weakness, dullness, heaviness, weariness, languor of body or mind, &c. Persons of a weak constitution, or whose habits are sedentary, frequently complain of this relaxed condition of the vital energies; and when persons of a nervous temperament are thus weakened and debilitated disease inevitably follows, unless it is at once checked and overcome. All who suffer from these causes alike require a remedy which will strengthen the system without exciting it, and awake a feeling of true enjoyment, so that life may become a source of pleasure. MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS has won its way into the confidence of thousands of this class of persons, who warmly endorse it as the best invigorating agent, and the most potent and genial of all tonics and alteratives for strengthening and restoring the physical constitution.

SEVEN REASONS WHY

GREAT ENGLISH GESS PECIFIC

IS THE BEST LINIMENT IN THE WORLD FOR HORSES.

FIRST.—It is composed of the most POWERFUL and PENETRATING liquids known in Chemistry.

SECOND.—Combined with the above is a MEDICINAL OIL, made expressly for this Liniment, and which is an entirely new process.

THIRD.—The use of the *powerful and penetrating* ingredients is to drive or force in this beautiful MEDICINAL OIL, which lubricates the joints and muscles, and immediately throttles the disease, and compels it to loosen its deathly, sickening and poison

The Columbian.

Bloomsburg, Friday, Sept. 2, 1870.

FOR SALE.—Six thrifty young pigs, 7 weeks old. Inquire at this office.

ARREST.—On Friday last a man by the name of Jack Thompson was put in Lock up for disorderly conduct.

THE Democratic State Central Committee met at Harrisburg on Tuesday last. We had almost forgotten there was such an organization.

WE that every Democratic foreigner is entitled to his naturalization papers is here next week. It will be his last chance before the election.

MESSRS. Buckalew, Freeze, Whitmyer and Bradley left here on Tuesday last to attend the Reading Convention for securing representation to minorities.

THE STANDING COMMITTEE.—It is important that all the members of the County Standing Committee should be present next Monday at the meeting called by the Chairman.

AN important campaign is about opening. Money will be needed,—and all readers should promptly pay up what they owe. Next week will afford an excellent opportunity to send or bring money.

THE Sunbury *Gazette* annihilates the *Pennonian* for giving credit for locals taken from its columns. We do not see much difference in such a practice, and that of the *Gazette* in giving credit by saying "*Exchange*," "*Bloomsburg Patriot*" &c.

THE Democratic Convention of Wyoming County, one of the five in this Congressional District, have instructed their Conferees to support R. R. Little for Congress. Bradford County will meet her Convention next Monday, and will undoubtedly instruct her conferees for one of her citizens.

THE Sunbury *Democrat*, being the "poor man's friend," advocates the abolition of the income tax, which falls only upon the rich! Democratic consistency.—*Gazette.*

If the Income Tax only falls upon the rich, why did the late Congress reduce it from five to two-and-a-half per cent?

It is easy to be seen that the *Republican* has two editors. In one column it insists "a boy in years" (our youthful friend we presume) will be a candidate for Congress, and in another it argues that Mr. Buckalew is opposed to us, and therefore our nomination cannot be made. Doctor, *don't* mix things so.

RESERVE THIS PAPER.—At much expense we have procured a plate containing a map of the seat of war in Europe. It is an improvement on any that we have seen, and will enable our readers to appreciate and understand the news we give each week. By saving this number of the COLUMBIAN the "situation" will always be understood.

A GOOD WIFE FOR SOMEBODY.—Jamie Reeder, who has charge of the telegraph office at the Exchange, Montour county, cut, with a span of horses and a buckeye reaper, twenty acres of wheat, fifteen acres of oats and loaded hay on a single team for four pitchers She is only fifteen years of age. "Go for her," young *gentlemen*—she can undoubtedly keep a husband—at home o'nights with her strong arms!—*Sunbury Democrat.*

By the proceedings of the Republican Conference, published in another column, it will be seen that no nomination for Representative has yet been agreed upon and that the Conference has journed to meet on Monday next. The Montour Conferees presented their candidate, to whom the Columbia Conferees objected and insisted that some other man be selected. We shall await further action of the Conference before discussing any result aimed at.

OUR cotemporary, evidently referring to the editor of this journal, in speaking of the Congressional contest, says "are "a boy in years, and a pigmy in sagacity." We were born in the same month and year that Dr. Bradley was, *and he is already "bare-footed" on the top of his head.* We lay no claim to a gigantic intellect like his; but we *do* think we could vote as often (and far more correctly) than did Mr. Mercur. He achieved anything beyond this, we have yet to learn it.

A COURT MARTIAL of the Ninth Division National Guards of Pennsylvania, will convene in this place, on Thursday, September, 1st, 1870, for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it. The detail of the court will consist of the following officers:

Maj. C. B. Brockway, Judge Advocate.
Maj. C. R. Campbell, Staff 9th Division.
Capt. A. F. Levi, First Temple Guard.
Capt. Thomas D. Levi, Thomas Zouaves.
Lieut. Matthew Richard, First Temple Guard.
Lieut. Andrew Sowers, Liberty Guard.—*Sentinel.*

DROWNED.—On Tuesday evening of last week, Mr. John Paimon, while engaged in floating logs in the pond of Andrew Eves' saw mill in Plunkets Creek township, this county, fell into the water and was drowned. Mr. Painton was engaged as sawyer on the mill, and at the time of the accident was alone. His brother, however, who was at the mill, heard the splash and ran to his assistance, but too late to save him. As Mr. Painton was on a float of logs, and known to be a good swimmer it is supposed he must have been seized with a fit and rendered unable to help himself. As the water is very deep in the pond the body was not recovered until about one o'clock on Wednesday morning. He leaves a family.—*Muncy Luminary.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday morning, August 18th, James Brader, a young man in the employ of M. H. Petty, of Salem township, was engaged pulling rails with a two-horse team, and when descending a hill, by the shifting of one of the rails, or from some other cause, the horses became unmanagable, and started off at a full run, when Mr. Brader was thrown forward from his seat, the wheels of the wagon passing over his shoulder and breast, killing him instantly. The horses were found further down the hill, lying beneath the wrecked wagon, both more or less injured.

The funeral of James Brader took place on Saturday last, and when the mother returned to her home, after attending the remains of her loved and only one to their final resting place, she found that her daughter, who for some time had laid in a critical condition, had passed away—that her spirit, too, had taken its flight for that haven whence no traveler returns. Thus had a double blow fallen upon the already broken hearted and widowed mother.—*Berwick Gazette.*

It is with unsual sorrow that we record of the above accident. Young Brader was a former school mate of ours, as was also his sister, who so suddenly followed him. Our sympathy can do but little in alleviating the distress of the bereaved mother, yet as one who years ago shared her hospitality, we trust that she will remember that they have only gone a short time before her, and may the angel of Peace pour the balm of consolation into her bleeding bosom.

NOTICE.—We would call attention to a notice of Bridge letting to be found in another column.

On Saturday last a game of base ball was played between the Independent Nine of this place and the Schloppekopplehoopen turtles of Light Street, in which as will be seen by the score, the Light Street Nine came out second best. On the previous game as may be remembered, the Light Street boys were victorious.

INDEPENDENT.	O	R	SCHLOPS &C.	O	R
Appleman, 2 b	2	10	Edgar, c f	2	5
Buckalew, p	3	9	L Melick, s s	2	4
Bitenbender, 1 f	0	11	Bachman, 1 b	3	4
Mendenhall, c	4	6	Ent, 1 f	4	2
Clark, 3 b	5	6	P Melick, p	2	5
Conner, 1 b	1	9	Fidler, 2 b	3	2
Neal, s s	4	7	O Melick, c	4	1
Billmeyer, c f	5	6	Louser, 3 b	3	1
Etwell, r f	3	9	Memminger, r f	4	1
Total	27	73	Total	27	25

Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Independent	30	1	3	1	7	7	3	12	9
Schlops &c.	3	3	5	1	0	1	4	3	5

Flies caught—Schlops, 14; Independent, 12.
Umpire—C. Unangst.
Scorers—Ramsey and Smucker.

BASE BALL.—The return game between the Town and Railroad Nines, of Catawissa, was played on Saturday last, resulting in a narrow escape for the Railroad Boys. The game was in every respect a first-rate one. The following is the score:

TOWN NINE.	O	R	R. R. NINE.	O	R
Rutter, s s	2	2	Hollinshead c f	5	2
Kline, p	4	2	Young, r f	3	3
Bodine, 1st b	4	2	Eyer, 1st b	5	2
Barndt, 1 f	4	2	Harder, 3d b	1	4
Waters 2d b	3	3	Ward, 2d b	2	3
Scott c	2	2	Hite, s s	2	4
Brumbach c f	4	2	Moyer c	2	2
Sharpless, 3d b	2	3	Witman, p	3	0
Hite r f	2	2	Lewis 1 f	4	1
Total,	27	20	Total,	27	21

Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Town Nine,	3	0	0	2	9	2	1	3	0
R. R. Nine,	3	0	0	1	4	1	2	10	0

Umpire, J. V. Cool.
Scorer, Joe. Robbins.
Fly catches—Town Nine, 4; Rail Road, 5.

LOCAL NOTICES.

SCHUYLER & Low of Orangeville, Pa., manufacture the best Threshers and Cleaners, the best Wheeler's Railway Chain Horse Power and Thresher, from the original patterns and the best Lever Powers made in this county, if not in the State. Don't fail to examine their machines before purchasing any other. They guarantee them to give satisfaction in every respect. They also manufacture Plows and other Agricultural implements. See their advertisement in another column. tf.

To Country Merchants and Strangers —Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic.—Among the complaints for which the 'Schnapps' has been declared a *specific* by the eminent physicians who have corresponded with the proprietor, are—dropsy, dyspepsia, debility consequent upon long continued sickness and old age, epilepsy, asthma, gravel, colic, affections of the kidneys, and all chronic diseases. For these and many other disorders, it is now prescribed, with great success, by more than three thousand medical practitioners in various parts of the United States.

NO HUMBUG.—We do not wish to inform you, reader, that Dr. Wonderful, or any other man, has discovered a remedy that cures all diseases of mind, body or estate, and is designed to make our sublunary sphere a blissful Paradise to which Heaven itself will be but a side show, but we do wish to inform you that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has cured thousands of cases of catarrh in its worst forms and stages, and the proprietor will pay $500 for a case of this loathsome disease that he cannot cure. It may be procured by mail for sixty cents, by addressing R. V. Pierce M. D., 133 Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y. A pamphlet free. Sold by druggists. Look out for men representing themselves as Dr. Sage; Dr. Pierce, whose private Government Revenue Stamp is on every package of the genuine, is the only man living who can manufacture the original Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Receipts of "THE COLUMBIAN" for August, 1870.

John W Miller	$ 2 00	T Bent Taylor	9 00
Jesse Mensch	3 00	Aron Smith	3 00
Simon Fetterman	4 00	Est of D W Clark	10 00
John H Smith	2 00	Isaac Arnwine	4 00
Reuben Gibbons	2 00	Est of C Reichard	6 00
Christian Artley	2 00	Elijah Shutt	6 00
John J Gearhart	2 00	Stephen Allen	1 00
Saml Fritz	2 00	G W Miller	9 00
G Steadman	1 00	Beaver Ck Coal Co	3 00
S W McHenry	3 00	J H Ikeler	4 00
Benj Miller	4 00	L A German	2 00
A T Creveling	2 75	Wm Bitter	2 25
E Woods	2 00	Wm Yost	4 00
David Yeager	4 00	Nelson Kitchen	3 50
Reuben Bogart	2 00	T M Coxe	2 00
Wm Kendall	3 00	Miller & Wolf	27 50
Est of H Yount	2 50	E J McHenry	9 00
John F Fowler	2 00	Est S Shultz	9 70
W L Hartzell	1 00	Jas P Stoker	6 00
E M Laubach	2 00	J J Barkley	1 00
Tickets	75	M G Shoemaker	4 00
E O West	2 00	John D Hopper	2 00
John G Freeze	8 00	Henry Shutt	2 00
F K Strittmatter	2 00	J U McHenry	3 00
W A Forsyth	1 00	Amos Burson	18 00
Cleophas Letteer	4 00	Clinton Cole	2 00
W H Jacoby	2 00	Barker, Moore & Co	12 50
John A Reisch	2 00	J W McHenry	9 00
M C Woodward	2 00	Wm Morris	3 00
J Welliver	2 00	Est of S Stout	3 00
A M White	2 00	Philip Sponeyburg	2 00
Philip Miller	2 00	C Marr	1 00
P A Evans	2 00	J W McCleary	4 50
H G Phillips	2 00	Beaver Crk Coal Co	10 00
Michael Yeisley	1 00	Wm Merrill	2 00
J H Creasy	3 00	John K Grotz	4 00
John G Quick	2 25	David Long	2 00
Barner Family	1 00	Joseph Hess	4 00
F W Fiedler	2 00	Est of E Bennett	2 00
Daniel Shular	2 00	E J & U P McHenry	5 00
Est of B Essick	3 00	Clark Brink	2 00
H Zapplinger	60	Est of John Rauch	10 00
Michael Yeisley	2 00	Elias Young	3 00
C M Brown	3 00	Jas Heller	2 00
John Kiefer	3 00	Wm Butler	2 00
J R Kilpendall	2 00	Henry Harman	2 00
Isaac Snyder	2 00	W H Ent	5 00
E L Kilpendall	1 00	W H Jacoby	6 00
Joshua Hartzel	4 00	Jas C Reeder	4 00
Elisha Hayman	3 00	Geo P Rowell & Co	8 27
G W Blabon & Co	4 00	J B Robison	11 46
Wilson Miller	4 00	H Fahringer	2 00
National Pub Co	3 50	R W Lyons	1 00
E J & U P McHenry	3 00	John Savage	2 00

Democratic Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS,
CHARLES B. BROCKWAY,
OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.
(Subject to the decision of the Congressional Conferees.)

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE.
JOHN R. YOHE,
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

FOR SHERIFF,
REES J. MILLARD,
SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
HIRAM J. REEDER,
CATAWISSA TOWNSHIP.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
ISAAC McBRIDE,
MADISON TOWNSHIP.

FOR CORONER,
JOHN D. HOUCK,
ROARINGCREEK TOWNSHIP.

FOR AUDITOR,
DANIEL LEE,
MADISON TOWNSHIP.

$1,000 REWARD. For any case of Blind Bleeding Itching, or Ulcerated Piles that Dr. BIGG'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases of over 20 years standing. Sold by all Druggists.

VIA FUGA.

De Bing's Via Fuga is the pure juices of Barks, Herbs, Roots, and Berries, for

CONSUMPTION.

Inflammation of the Lungs; all Liver, Kidney, and Bladder diseases; organic Weakness, Female Affections, General Debility, and all complaints of the Urinary Organs in Male and Female, producing Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Gravel, Dropsy and Scrofula, which most generally terminate in Consumptive Decline. It purifies and enriches the Blood, the Biliary, Glandular and Secretive System; Corrects and Strengthens the Nervous and Muscular forces; it acts like a charm on weak nervous, and debilitated females, both young and old. None should be without it. Sold everywhere. LABORATORY—142 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md. (aug6'70-1y.

PREMIUM LIST

OF THE
FIFTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
COLUMBIA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION,
TO BE HELD AT
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,
October 12th, 13th and 14th, 1870.

As everything of this kind must have a system to carry it on with satisfaction, exhibitors and contributors will please read the following instructions, and come to the Fair expecting to abide by them without asking for any alteration. J. J. BROWER, Sec'y.

CLASS I—HORSES.

William Winterstein, Superintendent.

Judges—Daniel Morris, Enoch Rittenhouse, Cyrus McHenry, William N. Brown.

Best blooded stallion,	$12 00
" stallion for all work,	10 00
" stallion colt, not over 4 years,	8 00
2d " " "	6 00
" pair draught horses,	8 00
2d " "	5 00
Best pair carriage horses,	8 00
2d " "	5 00
best brood mare with colt at her side,	10 00
2d " " " "	6 00
Best single carriage horse,	5 00
2d " "	3 00
Best single carriage mare,	5 00
2d " "	3 00
best gelding between 3 and 4 years,	4 00
" mare " "	4 00
" gelding between 2 and 3 years,	4 00
" horse colt between 1 and 2 years,	2 00
" mare colt " "	2 00
" horse or mare colt under 10 mos,	3 00
2d " " " "	2 00
Best pair match colts, under 4 years broken to harness,	3 00
best jack,	5 00
2d " "	2 00
Best pair mules,	5 00
2d " "	3 00
Best mule colt between 1 and 2 years,	2 00
" " under 1 year,	3 00

Exhibitors under this class will have their horses on the ground by ten o'clock Thursday morning when they will be examined.

CLASS II—CATTLE.

Philip Young, Superintendent.

Judges—Nehemiah Reece, Jacob Kostenbader, William L. Freas, Franklin Shuman.

Durham.

Best bull 3 years old and upwards,	$12 00
2d " "	8 00
Best bull between 2 and 3 years old,	6 00
2d " " "	4 00
Best bull between 1 and 2 years old,	3 00
2d " " "	2 00
Best cow 2 years and upwards,	6 00
2d " "	4 00
Best heifer between 1 and 2 years,	3 00
" bull calf under 10 months,	2 00
2d " " " Agriculturist	1 00
Best heifer between 2 and 3 years	3 00
2d " " "	2 00
" heifer under 10 months,	2 00

Devon Stock.

Best bull 3 years and upwards,	12 00
2d " "	9 00
Best bull between 2 and 3 years,	6 00
2d " " between 1 and 2 years,	4 00
Best bull calf under 10 months,	3 00
2d " "	2 00
" cow 3 years and upwards,	6 00
2d " "	4 00
" heifer between 2 and 3 years	3 00
2d " " between 1 and 2 years,	3 00
" heifer under 10 months,	2 00

Alderney Stock.

Best bull 3 years and upwards,	12 00
2d " "	9 00
Best bull between 2 and 3 years	6 00
2d " " between 1 and 2 years,	4 00
Best bull under 10 months,	3 00
2d " " under 10 months,	2 00
" cow 3 years and upwards,	Ag. 1 y
2d " "	6 00
" heifer between 2 and 3 years,	4 00
2d " " between 1 and 2 years,	3 00
" heifer under 10 months,	2 00

Graded Stock.

Best bull 3 years and upwards,	12 00
2d " " between 2 and 3 years,	9 00
2d " "	6 00
" " between 1 and 2 years,	4 00
2d " "	2 00
" " under 10 months,	2 00
2d " "	Ag. 1 y
Best cow 3 years and upwards,	6 00
2d " "	4 00
" heifer, between 1 and 2 years,	3 00
" heifer between 2 and 3 years,	4 00
2d " "	3 00
" under 10 months,	2 00

Native Stock.

Best bull 3 years and upwards,	12 00
2d " "	9 00
" between 2 and 3 years,	6 00
2d " "	4 00
" " 1 and 2 years,	3 00
2d " "	2 00
" under 10 months,	2 00
2d " "	Ag. 1 y
" cow 3 years and upwards,	6 00
2d " "	4 00
" heifer between 2 and 3 years,	3 00
2d " "	2 00
" heifer under 10 months,	2 00

Oxen and Steers.

Best yoke oxen owned and worked by exhibitor,	5 00
2d best yoke, " "	3 00
Best yoke steers between 2 and 3 years,	4 00
2d " "	2 00

Exhibitors will have their stock ready for the judges to examine by 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, and to remain until 3 o'clock p. m. on Friday.

CLASS III—SWINE.

Amos P. Kester, Superintendent.

Judges—Matthias Hartman, Isaiah Dietterich.

Best brood sow and pigs, six or more,	6 00
" fat fat hogs, two or more,	6 00
2d " " "	4 00
" boar,	5 00
2d "	3 00
" brood sow,	5 00
2d "	3 00
" lot pigs, 3 or more, under 8 weeks	3 00
2d " " "	2 00
" stock hogs, 3 or more,	3 00
2d " "	2 00

CLASS IV—SHEEP.

Johnson H. Ikeler, Superintendent.

Judges—Andrew Laubach and John R. Yohe.

Fine Wool.

Best buck,	4 00
2d "	3 00
" ewe,	4 00
2d "	3 00
" pen of sheep, not less than eight,	4 00

Middle Wool.

Best pen of sheep not less than eight	4 00
" buck,	3 00
2d "	2 00
" ewe,	4 00
2d "	3 00

Long Wool.

Best pen of sheep, not less than eight,	4 00
" buck,	4 00
2d "	3 00
" ewe,	4 00
2d "	3 00

CLASS V—POULTRY.

Thomas Dallman, Superintendent.

Judges—Peter B. Wenner, and Charles W. McKelvy.

Best bronze turkey 40 lbs.	$5 00
" domestic turkeys,	2 00
2d " "	1 00
" brahma pootra,	2 00
" chickens, Agriculturist	1 00
" geese,	1 00
2d " "	Ag. 1 y
" ducks,	1 00
" and largest display of tame pigeons,	1 00
" " " poultry,	5 00
2d " " "	3 00

CLASS VI—GRAIN, SEEDS AND FLOUR.

John Betz, Superintendent.

Judges—Thos. Cole, and Moses McHenry.

Best fifty pounds wheat flour,	$3 00
" " buckwheat flour,	3 00
" " rye flour,	3 00
" " corn meal,	Ag. 1 y
" half bushel clover seed,	3 00
" " "	1 50
" " timothy seed,	3 00
2d " "	Ag. 1 y
" bushel red wheat,	2 00
2d " "	1 50
" " white wheat,	2 00
2d " "	1 50
" " rye	1 50
" " buckwheat,	1 50
" " gord seed corn ears,	1 50
" " "	1 00
" " smoked "	Ag. 1 y
" half bushel flax seed,	1 50
" bushel oats,	1 50

CLASS VII—VEGETABLES.

William Lamon, Superintendent.

Judges—William Thomas, and John Smith.

Best bushel potatoes, different varieties	1 50
" half bushel sweet potatoes,	2 00
" bushel of field turnips,	1 50
" half bushel of ruta bagas	1 50
" " sugar	Ag. 1 y
" " mangel wurtzel,	1 00
" " beets,	Ag. 1 y
" " carrots,	1 00
" " parsnips,	1 00
" " onions,	1 00
" " peas,	2 00
2d " "	Ag. 1 y
" half dozen vegetable oysters,	1 00
" peck tomatoes,	1 00
" 3 heads of cabbage,	1 00
" 3 bunches of celery,	1 00
" 4 egg plants,	1 00
" two quarts lima beans,	1 00
" 3 quarts Carolina beans,	1 00
" " sonp "	Ag. 1 y
" pumpkin or squash,	1 00
" pumpkins, 6 or more,	Ag. 1 y

CLASS VIII—FRUITS.

Samuel Neyhard, Superintendent.

Judge—Hiram J. Reeder.

Apples.

Best display, 6 of each,	2 00
" looking fall or winter, 6 each,	50
" keeping winter apples, 6 of each,	50
" 6 of the sweetest winter or fall,	50
" half doz. fall or Winter flavored,	50
" quart Siberian crabs, any kind,	50

Pears.

Best dwarf or standard fall or winter, 6	2 00
" looking half doz, any kind,	50
" flavored and most juicy half doz,	50
" largest half doz. dwarf or standard,	50

Peaches.

Best display of any kind, half doz, each,	1 25
" flavored and most juicy half doz.	50
" and finest looking half doz.	50
" and largest variety half dozen,	50

Quinces.

Best dozen,	75
2d " "	50
3d " "	50

Grapes.

Best display, wild or cultivated, (hot house excluded),	2 00
Best six clusters of Concord,	50
" " " Delaware,	50
" " " Clinton,	50
" " Isabella,	50
" " Hartford Prolific,	50
" " Iona,	50
" " Adirondac,	50
" " Rebecca,	50
" " York Maderia,	50

Plums.

Best display, not less than two varieties, one dozen each,	50

Raspberries.

Best display, any kind, two varieties,	50

Chestnuts.

Best quart,	50

Dried Fruits.

Best quart apples, pears, quinces, peaches, apricots, nectarines, cherries, (sour or sweet, pitted or unpitted,) grapes, cultivated or wild, strawberries, any kind of raspberries, blackberries, dewberries, huckleberries, plums, tweteches and prunes.	50

The fruit not to be removed until the close of the exhibition, and particular care is to be observed by all persons that the same is not injured.

CLASS IX—WINES AND LIQUORS.

Henry Zuppinger, Superintendent.

Judges—Geo S. Gilbert, and B. P. Hughes.

Best quart of currant wine,	$1 00
" " blackberry wine,	1 00
" " grape wine,	1 00
" " cherry wine,	1 00
" " rye whiskey,	1 00
" " cider vinegar,	Ag. 1 yr.

CLASS X—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Harman G. Creveling, Superintendent.

Judges—Mrs. Paul Hughes, Mrs. Daniel McHenry, Mrs. Elizabeth Purcell, and Miss Mary Mendenhall.

Best loaf of bread,	$2 00
2d " "	1 00
Best roll of butter (3 lbs. or over)	2 00
2d " " " "	1 00
Best pie,	1 00
" canned fruit, different kinds, (not less than 1 quart of each,	10
Best pound cake,	50
" sponge "	50
" ginger "	10
" sample of preserves (not less than 1 quart.)	50
Best sample of fruit jelly,	50
" cucumber pickles,	Ag. 1 yr.
" variety of pickles,	50
" apple butter (1 quart or more,)	50
" peach butter " "	50
" grape " " "	50
" plum " " "	50
" cured ham,	Ag. 1 yr.
" sample sausage,	50
" sample yeast,	50
" hard soap,	Ag. 1 yr.
" soft soap,	50
" gallon of sorghum,	3 00

CLASS XI—HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

James Masters, Superintendent.

Judges—Mrs. Ezekiel Cole, Mrs. William Hagenbuch, Mrs. Jesse Ohl, Miss Margaret Aikman

Best 10 yards of flannel,	$1 50
2d " "	Ag. 1 y
Best 5 yards woolen cloth,	1 50
" " " carpet,	1 50
2d " "	Ag. 1 y
" 10 yards plain linen,	1 50
" " diaper "	1 50
" knit wool stockings,	50
" " mittens,	Ag. 1 y
" " cotton stocking,	50
" home made shirt,	1 50
2d " "	1 00
" pair woolen blankets,	2 00
" " pair linen sheets,	Ag. 1 y
" home made table cloths,	"

CLASS XII—FANCY ARTICLES AND FLOWERS.

Lloyd Paxton, Superintendent.

Judges—Miss Kate Betz, Miss Hannah Waller, Mrs. Amelia A. Butler, Miss Reifsnyder, Miss Kate Lazarus, Miss Ida Mellowell, Miss Sadie Harman, Miss Flora Barton.

Best knit quilt,	$1 00
" tidy,	1 00
" rug work,	1 00
" specimen bead work,	1 00
" " shell "	1 00
" " burr "	1 00
" " feather "	1 00
" " hair "	1 00
" " wax "	1 00
" drawing,	1 00
" painting,	1 00
" silk embroidery,	1 00
" worsted embroidery,	1 00
" cotton embroidery,	50
" worsted mat,	50
" cotton mat,	50
" worked slippers,	1 00
" fancy pin cushion,	1 00
" head dress,	1 00
" specimen moss painting,	1 00
" collection of dahlias,	50
" artificial flowers,	50
" specimen of house plants in bloom,	1 00
" specimen of dried grass,	50
" " penmanship,	1 00
" variety of flowers,	1 00

CLASS XIII—VEHICLES.

William H. Hagenbuch, Superintendent.

Judges—Eli Mendenhall, and Dr. D. W. Montgomery.

Best family carriage,	$4 00
" open buggy,	3 00
" top buggy,	3 00
" farm wagon,	4 00
" spring wagon for farm use,	3 00
" " " for pleasure,	3 00
" wheelbarrow,	Ag. 1 y
" sled,	2 00
" sulky,	2 00

CLASS XIV—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MACHINERY, &C.

Henry Yetter, Superintendent.

Judges—Henry Delchmiller and Isaac Heacock.

Best right hand plow,	$1 00
" plow for general use,	1 00
" left hand plow,	1 00
" right and left hand plow,	2 00
" corn plow,	1 00
" subsoil plow	2 00
" square drag,	2 00
" one horse cultivator,	1 00
" two " "	2 00
" two horse corn planter,	2 00
" one " "	1 00
" thresher and separator combined,	5 00
" mower and reaper combined,	5 00
2d " " " "	4 00
3d " " " "	3 00
" hay fork,	Diploma
" portable cider press,	2 00
" clover huller,	3 00
" sausage grinder,	1 00
" washing machine,	Diploma
" clothes wringer,	1 00
" grubbing hoe,	1 00
" set miner's picks,	1 00
" pair of fore and hind horse shoes,	1 00
" sharpened drills,	1 00
" axe handle,	25
" grain cradle,	1 00
" roller,	Ag. 1 y
" fanning mill,	2 00
" corn sheller,	Diploma
" straw and fodder cutter,	Diploma

Should there be any new or meritorious implements and inventions exhibited, that are not provided for in the foregoing class, the judges may report the merits of the same for premiums to the Executive Committee.

CLASS XV—STOVES, TINWARE, EARTHENWARE, &C.

S. D. Reinard, Superintendent.

Judges—Jacob Harris and Jacob Girard.

Best cooking stove with fixtures,	$4 00
" parlor " "	3 00
" set artificial teeth	Diploma
" variety of tinware,	3 00
" variety of earthenware,	2 00

CLASS XVI—CABINET WARE, SHOEMAKERS, TANNERS, &C.

John G. Quick, Superintendent.

Judges—J. W. Dietterich and Fred Pfaler.

Best set double harness,	$4 00
" " team "	4 00
" double carriage harness,	4 00
" single "	3 00
" sad'e clothing,	3 00
" pair calf boots,	3 00
" pair kip boots,	3 00
" pair miner's shoes,	3 00
" bureau,	2 00
" dressing stand,	1 00
" display cabinet ware,	2 00
" set windsor chairs,	1 00
" spring seated shairs,	1 00
" rocking chair,	1 00
" settee,	1 00
" half doz. brooms,	Ag. 1 y
" two sides sole leather,	1 00
" two sides kip,	1 00
" two sides calf skin,	1 00
" sample of bricks	Diploma

CLASS XVII—BEES AND BEEHIVES.

Levi Hutchinson, Superintendent.

Judges—Aaron Smith and William Keller.

Best swarm of bees	$5 00
2d " "	3 00
3d " "	1 00
" five pounds of box honey	1 00
2d " " "	50
Best bee hive	1 00

The honey to be taken without destroying the bees; the kind of hives used, and the management of same stated.

CLASS XVIII—SPORTING LIST.

Dr. R. H. Little, Superintendent.

Judges—Clinton Mendenhall, and Dr. Megargel.

Best trotting horse or mare 1st trot	$125 00
2d " " " (2d trot)	75 00
no horse or mare trotting for the first to compete for the 2d premium,	50 00
3d " trotting horse or mare 2d trot	25 00

CLASS XIX—FARMER'S LIST.

John Hartman, Superintendent.

Judges—Daniel McHenry and H. F. Clark.

Best trotting horse or mare (1st trot)	$50 00
" trotting horse or mare (2d trot), unless horse or mare trotting for the first to compete for the 2d premium	25 00
" walking horse or mare	6 00
2d " "	3 00

The trial of horses under the farmer's list, will take place on Thursday afternoon. For the display and trial of horses, in each class, an exhibition, a one-half mile track has been thoroughly repaired within the grounds. Ten per cent. entrance fee, for all entries made under the eighteenth and nineteenth classes; not less than three entries to make a match in each case—best three in five.

CLASS XX—FOOT RACING.

William Neal, Superintendent.

Judges—John K. Grotz, Joseph Sharpless, Judge Mcreynolds and Charles H. Keebler.

Best run once around the course	$6 00
2d " " " "	4 00

Not less than six entries to make a race. Entrance fee 50 cents in each case. The judges selected are requested to notify the Executive Committee, at the Secretary's office, in every case, where they are disinclined or unable to attended to the duties assigned to them.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. Every person having articles for exhibition or competition must become a member of the Association before entering them.
2. Minors can become members or exhibitors when their parents are members.
3. The field of competition is open to all. Persons from other counties and states can become exhibitors upon the same terms as citizens of this county.
4. All articles offered for competition must be owned by the competitor. Fruits, vegetables, flowers, &c., must be the growth of the competitor, and all manufactured articles must be made by the competitor.

FARMER'S COLUMN.

Putting in Wheat.

The cause of one-half the failures of the wheat crop in various parts of our country, is attributable to the careless and improper way in which it is put in, and the improper rotation of crops. A man who follows oats with wheat, or any other small grain, or who follows wheat with wheat, does not deserve success, and is sure never to receive it. I know I utter a thrice-told tale, when I say that such a system of farming will ruin the best lands on earth, and never do any good; but it is a tale that cannot be told too often for the good of our whole country, and some farmers in particular. I do not here seek to point out any new discovery of my own, but simply to inculcate lessons which I have learned in the schools of observation and experience. We believe it was that scientific agriculturalist, Voelcker, who wrote the admirable essay on "Clover as a preparation for wheat," and his admirable teachings in this respect should be followed as "higher law" by our farming community. That wheat after clover will produce a third more than wheat after any other crop, no intelligent agriculturalist of the present day will deny. Therefore we argue that whenever clover can be grown, it should by all means be sown as a preparation of the soil for wheat. Where it cannot be grown, actual experiments with other crops will point out the unerring road to successful wheat culture, and when it is once ascertained what is best to cultivate as a preparation, in any particular soil or climate, follow the teachings of nature implicitly, and a less complaint will be heard at the harvest time.

In addition to the improper rotation of crops, the manner of putting in wheat has much to do with the success or failure of the crop. Why, I have often seen well to do farmers sowing wheat in standing corn, where the flat tall grass and weeds were thick, and then following after with a one horse shovel plow! And this too, in October or November! Again, I have seen some men sow it down on oats or rye, or wheat stubble, and follow with a Carey plow or shovel! Some even sow it on land that has been broken up with an indifferent two horse plow, and brush it in with a bush. Can such men reasonably look for a half crop? We will not insult the American farmer by telling him at what time he should sow or the manner of putting it in, to insure that success which he should and would meet with, for we feel sure he knows already, and only hope he will do as well as he knows how to do.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

Oiling Farm Implements.

Every farmer should have a can of linseed oil and a brush on hand, and whenever he buys a new tool, he should soak it well with the oil and dry it by the fire or in the sun, before using. The wood by this treatment is toughened and strengthened, and rendered impervious to water. Wet a new hay-rake and when it dries it will begin to be loose in the joints; but if well oiled, the wet will have but slight effect. Shoyels and forks are preserved from chesking and cracking in the top of the handle by oiling; the wood becomes smooth as glass by use, and is far less liable to blister the hand when *long* used. Axe and hammer handles often break off where the wood enters the iron; this part particularly should be toughened with oil, to secure durability. Oiling the wood in the eye of the axe will prevent its swelling and shrinking, and sometimes getting loose. The tools on a large farm cost a large sum of money; they should be of the most approved kinds. It is a poor economy at the present extravagant prices of labor, to set men at work with ordinary, old-fashioned implements. Laborers should be required to return their tools to the convenient places provided for them; after using they should be put away clean and bright. The mouldboards of plows are apt to get rusty from one season to another, even if sheltered; they should be brushed over with a few drops of oil when put away and will then remain in good order till wanted.—*Farm Journal.*

A Discovery About Corn.

In this thinking and observant age, new ideas and discoveries are being constantly made known, many of which, it is true, are never afterwards heard of, while others pass into the treasure of established facts, when their merit has been proven. We have just met with the following paragraph in an exchange:

"An intelligent and reliable neighbor of ours who has for many years been making experiments with corn, has discovered an importance and value in replanted corn which is quite novel, and worthy of publication. We have always thought that replanted corn was of very little consequence, but this gentleman says, 'it is of so much consequence that he replants whether it is needed or not—or rather, he plants two or three weeks after the corn is planted, a hill about every fifteenth row each way.' He says: 'If the weather becomes dry during the filling time, the silk and tassel both becomes dry and dead. In this condition, if it should become seasonable, the silk revives and renews its growth, but the tassel does not recover. Then, for want of pollen, the new silk is unable to fill the office for which it was designed. The pollen from the replanted corn is then ready to supply the silk, and the filling is completed.' He says nearly all the abortive ears so common in all corn crops is caused by the want of pollen, and that he has known ears to double their size on second filling."

MAGIC SOAP.—Ten pounds common bar soap, (10 cents per pound); three pounds soda ash or sal soda; one-half pound borax; three ounces liquid amonia; four gallons water; cut up the soap and put it in a boiler with the water, and heat it till dissolved, then put in the soda ash, borax and ammonia, and in a few minutes it is ready to turn out into jars. It will be almost hard soap when cold, and a piece of it dried will do to use as hard soap. About a pint of it we put into a boiler with four gallons water, and heat nearly to boiling, and wash the clothes in it.

A MISSOURI newspaper claims that the bogs of that State are so fat that in order to find out where their heads are it is neccessary to make them squeal, and then judge by the sound.

THE YOUNG FOLKS.

The Sparrow and his four Children.

A Sparrow had four Young Ones in a swallow's nest, but, just as they were fledged, some naughty boys discovered the nest and pushed the birds out; but happily a slight breeze was blowing at the time, and bore them up. But the Old Sparrow was sorry because her children were gone out into the world before she had warned them of its dangers or taught them good manners.

Now, in the spring-time a great many sparrows chanced to meet together in a field of corn, and among them the Old Sparrow happily met with his Young Ones, and took them home with him in great joy. "Ah! my dear children," he said to them, "what a trouble I have been in about you all the summer, while you faced the world without my advice; now hear my words, and attend to your father, and take care of yourselves, for little birds must needs meet great dangers."

Thereupon he asked his eldest Young One where he had been during the summer, and how he had kept himself. "I have been in a garden," he replied, "eating caterpillars and worms, till the cherries were ripe." "Ah! my dear son," replied the Old Bird, "bill-grubbing is not so bad, but there is great danger in it; therefore keep a good look-out, especially if people come into the garden carrying long green poles, which are nevertheless hollow and have a small hole at the top!"

"Yes, my dear father," replied the young Sparrow; "but what if a green leaf is stuck with wax over that little hole?" "Where have you so seen it?" inquired the father. "In a merchant's garden," was the reply. "Oh! my son," cried the Old Bird, "merchants are crafty people; truly you have been among the world's children, and have seen their cunning ways; take care now that you make a good use of what you have learnt, and do not be too confiding."

Then he asked the second Young One where he had been. "At court," he replied. "Sparrows and those sort of birds do not belong to such places as that," said the father, "at court there is much gold, velvet, silk, armour, harness, and such birds as hawks, falcons, and owls. Do you keep to the stables where they store the oats, or thrash out the corn, and then you can satisfy your wants with a daily supply of food." "Yes, father," said the son; "but if the boys weave their straw into knots and meshes, many a one may get hanged by them."

"Where have you seen that?" asked the Old Bird.

"At court, among the stable boys."

"Ah! my son, stable-boys are bad boys! If you have been at court with the fine lords, and yet have left behind you no feathers, you have learnt carefully, and know how to behave yourself in the world: still keep a sharp watch, for the wolves often eat the cleverest dogs."

"And where have you sought your living?" asked the Old Bird of his third Young One. "On the highways and byways I have turned over tubs and ropes, and so now and then I have happened upon corn and barley-seed."

"That is, indeed, a fine subsistence," said the father; "but mind you observe the hedges, and see that no one bends down to pick up a stone; for if so, it is time for you to start."

"That is true," said the young Bird; "but what if one should carry little pebbles in his bosom or pocket before stone walls?"

"Where have you seen that?"

"With the miners, dear father," he replied; "for when they travel about they carry with them secretly stones to throw at people."

"Oh, miners, working people, curious people they! If you have been among them you have seen and experienced a great deal."

At last the father came to the youngest son, and said, "Ah! my dear Cacklenestle, you were always the weakest and most foolish; do you stop with me, the world has so many wicked and rough birds with sharp beaks and long claws, who attack and devour all the little birds: keep you with me, and let the worms and spiders on the trees and ground near us content you."

"Ah! my dear father, he who finds his own living without injury to others, he fares well, and no hawk, owl, eagle, or falcon, shall harm him; for at all times, and every morning and evening, he desires of God his daily food,—of God who is both the Creator and Protector of all the forest and village birds, and who also feeds the young ravens, and hears their cries, for without his will no sparrow nor starling falls to the ground."

"Where did you learn all this?" cried the Old Bird, astonished.

"When the breeze took me away," replied the Bird, "I came to a church, where I spent the summer in eating the flies and spiders off the windows, and there I heard the sermon preached, for the Father of all Sparrows nourished me through the summer, and kept me from all misfortune and fierce birds!"

"True, my dear son," said the Old Bird; "fly back to the church and keep the flies and the spiders from the windows. Also forget not to chirp to God like the ravens, and pray to the Creator daily, and so you will keep well, were the whole world full of wild knavish birds: for he who commends his affairs to God, endures all, prays, and is gentle and kind, keeps his faith strictly, and his conscience clear, him God will ever protect and defend.".

The Old Beggar-Woman.

Once upon a time there was an old Woman, who begged as you may have seen other old women do; and when anybody gave her anything she would say, "God bless you!" Now this old Beggar-Woman went to a door, and before the fire stood a good-natured lad warming himself; and, as soon as he saw the poor Woman shivering outside, he said to her, "Come and warm yourself." She went in; but going too near the fire, her old rags began to burn before she was aware of it. The youth stood and looked at her; but should he not have extinguished the fire? Certainly; and if he had no water at hand, he should have caused water to flow out of his eyes; and so two charming little streams would have been given!

WHY is a chairmaker like a schoolmaster? Because he canes bottoms.

THE KIDNEYS.

The Kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz., the Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.: the Upper the Lower, the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability; others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources,

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM.—Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.—The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish, and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel ensues.

DROPSY is a collection of water in some parts of the body and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz.; when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca, when of the abdomen, Asoites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.—Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, Scanty Secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water; Strangury, or stopping of water; Hematuria, or bloody urine; Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase in color, or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation are reduced, and it is taken by men, women, and children. Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

DEAR SIR—I have been a sufferer, for upward of twenty years, with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent Physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and, some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. MCCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. WM. BIGLER, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. THOS. B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia,
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge, United States Court.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Judge, Philadelphia,
Hon. W. A. PORTER, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.

Hon JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, California.
Hon. E. BANKS Auditor General, Washington, D. C.
And many others, if necessary.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Beware of counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. PRICE—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address H. T. HELMBOLD, Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, N. Y.

NONE ARE GENUINE

UNLESS DONE UP IN

STEEL-ENGRAVED WRAPPER,

with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

jl179-1y

Rail Roads.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD
On and after July 5, 1870, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

	Going North. Arrive p.m.	Arrive a.m.	Going South. Leave p.m.	Leave a.m.
Scranton	8.40	12.30	3.30	7.20
			Leave	
Pittston	8.14	11.42	3.59	7.48
Kingston	7.45	11.10	4.15	8.12
Plymouth	7.39	10.55	4.30	8.24
Shickshinny	6.52	9.99	5.17	9.02
Berwick	6.05	8.30	5.45	9.32
Bloom	5.28	11.24	6.18	10.07
Danville	4.50	7.13	6.55	10.45
	Leave	Leave	Arrive	Arrive
North'd	4.15	6.40	7.25	11.30

Connection made at Scranton by the 10.40 a.m. train for Great Bend, Binghamton, Albany and all points North, East and West.

D. T. BOUND, Sup't.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.
1870. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1870.
Passenger Trains on this road will run as follows:

Mail South. Dep.	STATIONS.	Mail North Arr.
8.15 a.m	Williamsport.	5.50 p. m.
" 8.45 "	Muncy.	Dep. 5.28 "
" 9.30 "	Milton.	" 4.40 "
" 10.10 "	Danville.	" 4.00 "
" 10.30 "	Rupert.	" 3.40 "
" 10.42 "	Catawissa.	" 3.52 "
" 11.47 "	Ringtown.	" 2.35 "
" 12.21 p.m.	Summit.	" 1.50 "
" 12.33 "	Quakake.	" 1.40 "
" 12.46 "	E. Mahony June.	" 1.30 "
" 2.15 "	Tamaqua, Dine.	" 1.10 "
" 4.25 "	Reading.	" 10.40 a.m.
" 3.15 "	Pottsville.	" 11.30 "
Arr. 6.45 "	Philadelphia.	" 8.15 "
Dep. 1.25 "	Mauch Chunk. dine	" 2.00 p.m.
" 2.55 "	Bethlehem.	" 12.10 "
" 5.05 "	Phila. via Bethlehem.	" 9.55 a.m.
" 3.20 "	Easton.	" 11.45 "
	New York, R. Liberty st.,	
" 6.05 "	via L. & R. R. R.	9.00 "
" 6.06 "	" L. Valley R. R.	" 6.50 "
" 5.58 a.m.	Boston.	" 9.00 p.m

Passengers takeing the 8.15 train from Williamsport, will have two hours in New York, for supper, and arrive in Boston at 5.30 a.m., eleven hour in advance of all other routes.

New day coaches accompany all trains between Williamsport, New York and Philadelphia.

Trains run through by daylight.

GEO. WEBB, Supt.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.
On and after June 12th 1870, Trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

5.25 A. M., Daily to Williamsport, for Elmira Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and N. Falls.

3.40 P. M., Daily (except Sundays) for Elmira and Buffalo via Erie Railway from Elmira.

6.15 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Williamsport.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

11.45 A. M. Daily (except Monday's) for Baltimore WILMINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA.

11.25 P. M. Daily (except Sunday's) for Baltimore Washington and Philadelphia.

ED. S. YOUNG
General Passenger Agent.

ALFRED R. FISKE, Gen'l Supt.,

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, & WESTERN RAILROAD.—Summer arrangement, April 11, 1870. Trains leave as follows:

EASTWARD. Accom.	Express	Mail	STATIONS.	Mail	Express	WESTWARD. Accom.
P.M	P.M.		Via M. & E. Divis.	A.M.	P.M.	
——	——		Ar] New York. [Lv	——	——	
9 15	4.45		(*Foot Barclay St.*)	8.00	4.10	
			Christopher St.	8.00	4.10	
9.00	4.35		Hoboken	8.15	4.25	
8.35	4.10		Newark	8.40	4.50	
6.00	1.01		Washington	11.28	7.35	
——	——		via Cen. RR. of N.J.	——	——	
			New York			
1000	3.40		(*Foot Liberty St.*)	9.00	5.00	
7.40	1.21		New Hampton	11.15	7.30	
5.48	12.47		Oxford	11.43	7.50	
	12.37		Bridgeville	11.53	8.00	
9.50	5.40		Philadelphia	7.30	3.30	
8.45	3.50		Trenton	8.45	4.42	
6.30	1.30		Phillipsburg	11.05	7.05	
5.35	12.30		Manunka Chunk	12.00	8.00	
5.28	12.25		Delaware	12.15	8.20	
5.14	12.08		Mount Bethel	12.25	8.30	
5.02	12.52		Water Gap	12.40	8.43	
4.51	11.38		Stroudsburg	12.50	8.50	
	11.24		Sprague ville	1.05	——	
	11.18		Henryville	1.15	——	
4.16	11.03		Oakland	1.30	9.26	
4.01	10.48		Forks	1.40	9.41	
3.45	10.27		Tobyhanna	2.06	9.58	
3.34	10.14		Gouldsboro	2.19	10.09	
3.16	9.50		Moscow	2.36	10.29	
3.05	9.40		Dunning	2.48	10.38	P.M.
8.00 2.40	9.10		Scranton	3.20	9.00	8.30
7.39 ——	8.38		Clark's Summit	3.40	9.15	9.10
7.15 ——	8.30		Abington	3.46	9.21	9.25
6.43 1.55	8.14		Factoryville	4.01	9.35	9.50
6.10 1.39	7.52		Nicholson	4.20	9.54	10.30
5.40 1.24	7.37		Hopbottom	4.39	10.12	11.00
4.57 ——	7.15		Montrose	4.57	10.30	12.00
4.45 12.49	6.58		New Milford	5.15	10.47	12.30
3.45 12.35	6.39		Great Bend	5.30	11.02	1.00
P.M A.M	A.M.			P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

Trains do not stop at Stations where the Time is omitted.

CONNECTIONS.

At New Hampton with Central R. R. of N. J. The Mail and Express trains eastward and westward connect with trains for New York, Elizabeth, Plainfield, Somerville and other stations.

At Washington with Morris & Essex R. R. Mail and Express trains make close and reliable connections with trains for New York, Newark, Morristown, Dover, Waterloo, Hackettstown &c.

At Manunka Chunk with Belvidere Delaware R.R. Close connections are made by Mail and Express trains, with trains for Philadelphia, Trenton, Phillipsburg, Belvidere, &c. By Train No. 2, passengers reach Philadelphia via Camden, by No. 4, via Kensington. Passengers on No. 4, arrive in Philadelphia in time to take the 11.30 p. m. train for Baltimore and Washington.

At Scranton with Lackawanna & Bloomsburg & Delaware & Hudson Rail Roads. Trains on these roads connect with our trains for Pittston, Wilkes-Barre, Berwick, Bloomsburg, Danville, Olyphant, Archbald and Carbondale.

At Binghamton with Erie Railway. Mail No. 1 connects with Express Mail on Erie Railway, leaving at 8.42 p. m. with a sleeping coach attached, arriving at Buffalo at 6.20 next morning. Express No. 3 connects with a way train for Owego, Ithaca, and Elmira.

Albany & Susquehanna Rail Road. Four trains a day run each way between Binghamton and Albany. One leaves Binghamton at 2.30 p. m., and arrives at Albany at 9.00 p. m.

Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y. R. R. Trains for Syracuse leave at 7 a. m. and 6.25 p. m. Trains from Syracuse arrive at 11.38 a. m. and 8.30 p. m.

R. A. HENRY, Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agent. W. F. HALLSTEAD, Supt.

READING RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
MONDAY, MAY 16th, 1870.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin Lebanon Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: At 5.25, 8.10 and 11.25 a. m., and 2.30 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Penna. Railroad, and arriving at New York at 12.10, noon, 3.50, 6.05 and 10.00 p. m. respectively Sleeping cars accompany the 5.35 and 11.25 a. m. trains without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a.m. and 12.00 noon and 5.00 p. m. Philadelphia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping cars accompany line 9.00 a. m., and 5.00 p.m., trains from N. Y without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin Pine Grove, Auburn, at 7.40, 9.40 a.m., & 2.20 & 4.10 p.m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.10p.m. train connecting for Phil's Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p.m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 7.20 10.30 a. m., 1.27 and 4.45 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.00 noon and 5.00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.30 a. m. 12.25 noon, 4.20 and 8.40 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a.m., connecting with similar train on East Pa. railroad returning from Reading at 6.30 p. m stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 5.30 and 9.00 a.m., and 2.50 p.m. Herndon at 9.30 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 10.46 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a.m. and 12.30 noon Mahanoy City at 7.51 a. m. and 7.57 p. m. Tamaqua at 8.33 a. m., and 2.30 p. m. for Philadelphia and New York.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a.m. for Harrisburg, and 12.05 noon, for Pine Grove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.30 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passing Reading at 8.00 p.m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.40 p.m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.25 a.m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.00 p.m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.30 a.m., and 6.15 p.m. for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.,

Perkiomen Rail Road Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 9.00 a. m., 3.00 & 5.30 p. m. returning: leave Swedesville at 8.05 a.m., 12.45 noon, and 4.15 p.m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 8.40 a. m and 6.30 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.00 and 11.25 a. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m. and 2.05 and 5.02 p. m. returning, leave Downington at 6.20 a. m., 12.45 noon and 5.15 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays, leave New York at 5.00 p.m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a.m. and 3.15 p.m., (the 3.00 a.m. train running only to Reading), leave Pottsville 8.00a.m. Harrisburg at 5.35 a. m. and 4.10 p. m. and leave Allentown at 7.25 a. m. and 8.45 p. m., and Reading at 7.45 a. m. and 10.05 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 7.23 a. m. for New York, at 4.45 p. m. for Allentown, and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.25 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent
Reading, Pa., April 29 1870.

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HOW TO CURE CONSUMPTION.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF DR. SCHENCK'S GREAT MEDICINES.—Will people never learn to know that a diseased liver and stomach necessarily disease the entire system? The plainest Principles of common sense teach this, and yet there are hundreds who ridicule the idea, and continue in the course which almost inevitably brings them prematurely to the grave. Living as the majority of people do, at complete variance, with the laws of nature, it must be apparent to all that, sooner or later, nature will revenge herself. Hence we find that persons who indulge to excess in the use of very rich or indigestible food or intoxicating drinks, invariably pay a heavy penalty in the end. The stomach becomes disordered and refuses to act; the liver fails to perform its functions, dyspepsia and its attendant evils follow, and still the suffering individuals persist in clinging to the thoroughly exploded ideas of the past. Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines are recommended to all such. They bring sure and certain relief wherever they are used as directed, and all that is necessary to establish their reputation with every ailing man or woman in the land is a fair and impartial trial of them. Let those who are skeptical on this point, and who have permitted interested persons to prejudice them against these new celebrated remedies for consumption, discard their prejudices, and be governed by the principles of reason and common sense. If the system is disordered depend upon it, in nine cases out of ten the seat of the disorder will be found in the stomach and liver. To cleanse and invigorate the stomach and to stimulate the liver to healthy action, use

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.—The daily increasing demand for these pills is the best evidence of their value. Thousands upon thousands of boxes are sold daily. Why? Simply because they act promptly and efficiently. Invalids who may not find it convenient to call on Doctor SCHENCK in person are informed that full and complete directions for use accompany each package of the pills.

MANDRAKE PILLS, PULMONIC SYRUP AND SEAWEED TONIC.—These medicines will cure consumption unless the lungs are so far gone that the patient is entirely beyond the reach of medical relief.

It may be asked by those who are not familiar with the virtues of these great remedies, "How do Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines effect their wonderful cures of consumption?"

The answer is a simple one. They begin their work of restoration by bringing the stomach liver and bowels into an active healthy condition. It is food that cures this formidable disease. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS act on the liver and stomach, promoting secretion, and removing the bile and slime which have resulted from the inactive or torpid condition of these organs, and of the system generally. This sluggish state of the body, and the consequent accumulation of the unhealthy substances named prevent the proper digestion of food, and, as a natural consequence, creates disease, which results in prostration and finally in death.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC, when taken regularly, mingle with the food, aid the digestive organs, make good rich blood, and as a natural consequence, give flesh and strength to the patient. Let the faculty say what it may, this is the only true cure for consumption. Experience has proved it beyond the shadow of a doubt, and thousands are to-day alive and well who a few years since were regarded as hopeless cases, but who were induced to try Dr. SCHENCK'S remedies, and were restored to permanent health by their use One of the first steps the physician should take with a consumptive patient is to invigorate the system. Now how is this to be done? Certainly not by giving medicines that exhaust and enervate—medicines that impair instead of improve the functions of the digestive organs. Doctor SCHENCK'S medicines cleanse the stomach and bowels of all substances which are calculated to irritate or weaken them. They create an appetite—promote healthful digestion—make good blood, and, as a consequence, they invigorate and strengthen the entire system, and more especially those parts which are diseased. If this cannot be done, then the case must be regarded as a hopeless one.

If the physician finds it impossible to make a PATIENT FEEL HUNGRY, if the diseased person cannot partake of good nourishing food and properly digest it, it is impossible that he can gain in flesh and strength; and it is equally impossible to bring a patient to this condition so long as the liver is burdened with diseased bile, and the stomach laden with unhealthy slime.

Almost the first request made to the physician by a consumptive patient is that he will prescribe medicines that will remove or allay the cough, night sweats and chills, which are the sure attendants on consumption. But this should not be done, as the cough is only an effort of nature to relieve itself, and the night sweats and chills are caused by the diseased lungs. The remedies ordinarily prescribed do more harm than good. They impair the functions of the stomach, impede healthy digestion, and aggravate rather than cure the disease.

There is, after all, nothing like facts with which to substantiate a position, and it is upon facts that Dr. SCHENCK relies. Nearly all who have taken his medicine in accordance with his directions have not only been cured of consumption, but from the fact that these medicines act with wonderful power upon the digestive organs patients thus cured speedily gain flesh. Cleansing the system of all impurities, they lay the foundation for a solid, substantial structure. Restoring these organs to health, they create an appetite. The food is properly assimilated; the quantity of blood is not only increased, but is made rich and strong and in fact a perfect condition of the system all disease must be banished.

Full directions accompany each of the medicines, so that it is not absolutely necessary that patients should see Dr. SCHENCK personally, unless they desire to have their lungs examined. For this purpose he is at his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth St., corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M.

Advice is given without charge, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the charge is $5.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each, $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists. ap26'70-1y.

DR. PIERCE'S ALT. EXT. OF GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

This is the most thorough blood purifier yet discovered, and *cures all humors* from the worst *Scrofula* to a common *Eruption*, *Pimples* and *Blotches on the face*, and *scaly or rough skin*, which are such annoying blemishes to many young persons, yield to the use of a few bottles of this wonderful medicine. From one to eight bottles cure *Salt Rheum*, *Erysipelas*, *Scald Head*, *Ring Worms*, *Boils*, *Scaly Eruptions of the Skin*, *Scrofula Sores*, *Ulcers* and "*Canker*" *in the Mouth and Stomach*. It is a pure medicinal extract of native roots and plants, combining *in harmony* Nature's most sovereign curative properties, which God has instilled into the vegetable Kingdom for healing the sick. It is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are languid, sleepless, have *nervous apprehensions* or fears, or any of the affections symptomatic of *weakness*, will find convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial. If you feel *dull*, *drowsy*, *debilitated and despondent*, have frequent *Headache*, *mouth tastes badly* in the morning, *irregular appetite*, and *tongue coated*, you are suffering from *Torpid Liver* or "*Biliousness*." In many cases of "*Liver Complaint*" only a part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal as it effects perfect cures, leaving the liver *strengthened* and *healthy*. For the cure of Habitual Constipation of the Bowels it is a never failing remedy, and those who have used it for this purpose are loud in its praise. In *Bronchial*, *Throat* and *Lung Diseases*, it has produced many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed. Sold by druggists at $1.00 per bottle. Prepared at the Chemical Laboratory of R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

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PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the Penna. Polytechnic and Anatomical Museum 1305 Chestnut St., three doors above Twelfth, Philadelphia, embracing the subjects: How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and nervous Diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophically considered. These lectures will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents by addressing Secretary of the Pennsylvania POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 1305 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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